Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 39 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

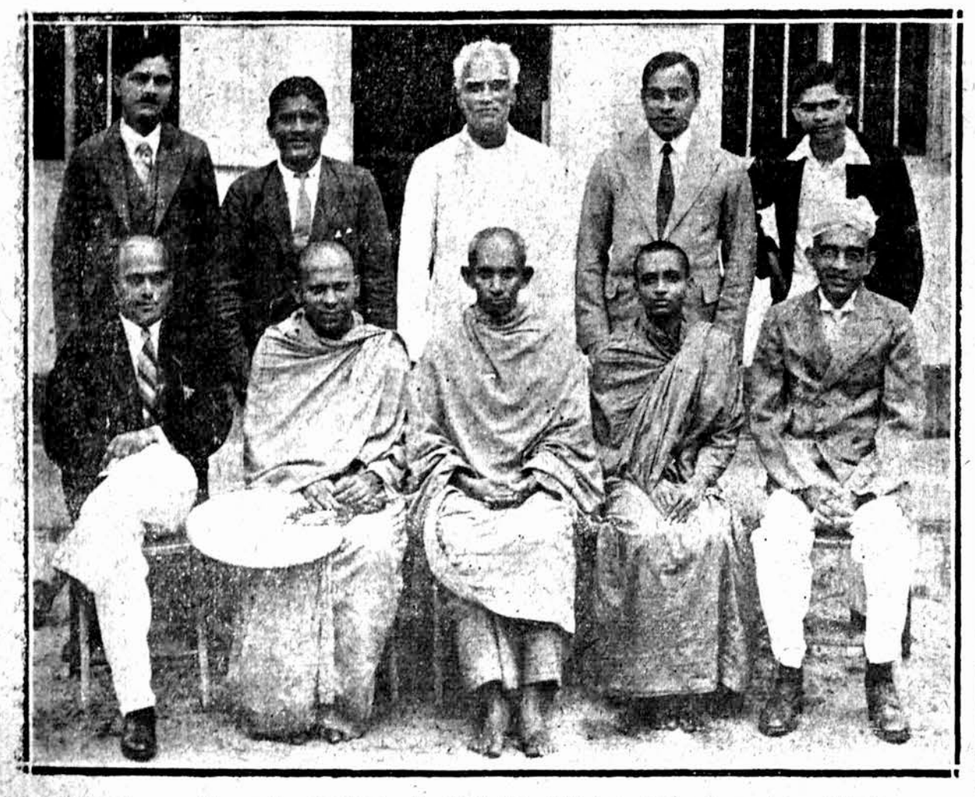
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NEGUS, KING OF KINGS, HAILE SELASSIE

British Workers Demand Sanctions Against Italy

The British Trade Union Congress in session at Margate. Photo to shows Mr. W. Kean, President, making his speech in which he recommended sanctions against Italy to restrain her from attacking Abyssinia.

A German nunnery has trained its inmates to perform fire-brigade duties. In danger they "mann" the machines.



Advisory Board of Mahabodhi Buddhist Mission in Malabar (with Bhikku Ananda Maitreya of Ceylon in centre of front row).

Rack-drill for unemployed men with a view to turn them into physical culturists is a feature of the experiment conducted under auspices of British Ministry of Labour.

All ready for Olympic Sports: German Swimmers "at work" with Harald Smith at foot gymnastics.

Japanese devotees of Sumiyoshi shrine, one of oldest temples in Tokyo, rushing into water of Tokio Bay to purify "honourable" palanquin of the god

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PRICE TWO ANNAS BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1935

Italy Not To Leave League At Once

Unless It Take All Measures Against It

BRITAIN ASSURED OF ITS INTERESTS BEING SAFEGUARDED

Undertaking Not To Extend Conflict

ROME, September 28.

Sgr. Mussolini and the Cabi net met to-day at 10 a.m. at Palazzo Viminale, it is understood, for discussing the League's decision to appoint a Committee of Thirteen.

COMMUNIQUE.

Italy has no intention of leaving the League until the day on which the League assumes full responsibility for measures which strike Italy, states a communique issued at the end of Cabinet meeting

The Communique continues, following the communication of the cordial message from Sir S. Hoare, the Council of Ministers re-declares its policy that Italy has no immediate or remote aims which may injure the interests of Britain.

ASSURANCE TO BRITAIN

The Italian Government has communicated to the British Government that it was ready to negotiate a subsequent agreement which may harmonise the legitimate interests of Britain in Central Africa. The Fascist Government declares in the most solemn terms that it will avoid any action that may extend the Italo-Ethiopian conflict into a wider field.

"ANNOUNCEMENT NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY"

The Italian Government cannot take seriously the announcement of the Emperor of Ethiopia that he has ordered withdrawal of his troops 30 kilometres from the frontier. No Government worthy of its name can make such a declaration seriously. It is expedient with a strategic not pacific objective. It aims at masking preparations in the interior, and fortyfying Ethiopian troops in a stronger position. In view of the situation of the departure of our divisions that has proceeded for the past few days, at a noticeably accelerated pace. The Italian Government will not take the initiative on the terrain (League of Nations) where Italian rights have been disregarded from the outset.

Cr. L. A. ACT OPERATION IN ASSAM

Govt. Order To Deliver Up Objectionable Literature

SHILLONG, September 27.

The Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act which was passed in the last Council session about a fortnight ago comes into force from December 1 next.

Persons possessing seditious and proscribed literature are called upon to deliver them to the police.—United Press.

FAMILY COMPETITION

(See pages 32—33).

NEW CIVILIANS

London I. C. S. Examination Results

LONDON, September 26.

The following occupy the first 20 places in the Indian Civil Service Examination, in order of merit:—

G. W. Tory.
C. S. Whittuck.
B. C. Engholm.
J. A. C. Robertson.
A. C. Campbell.
C. G. Harris.
S. K. Datta.
S. W. Shiveshwarkar.
I. Roy.
W. A. Procter.
F. C. Mason.
J. W. Farrell.
B. R. Patel.
H. C. Beaumont.
A. R. Thomas.
J. D. Connelly.
D. S. Mathur.
S. G. Barve.
F. E. Bruce.
M. Ayub.

The following also are qualified:—

B. S. G. Rewal, E. Melville, L. P. Singh, N. E. S. Ragavachari, and N. C. Shrivastava.

TAGORE APPEALS FOR FAIR TREATMENT

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 28.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following message to the Indian Colonial Conference to be held at Madras to-day, organised by the Indian Colonial Society:—

"Inda is painfully struggling with her immediate problems which she is unable to solve. While lacking physical power and political prestige she fails to save, from injustice, those of her children who are out to seek their fortune abroad. We have our only recourse to-day to moral appeal to civilised humanity and at the same time developing power and character that can effectively ensure us human treatment wherever we may find ourselves". —United Press.

COMMITTE OF 13 ADJOURNS

Preparing Details Of Earliest Origin Of Dispute

GENEVA, Sept. 28.

The Committee of Thirteen, the Assembly and the Council are all meeting to-day. The Committee of Thirteen assembled at 10 a.m., instructed its secretariat to prepare the report on the origin and circumstances of the dispute, then adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. Oden, in the course of discussion, said they will go back as far as the Flood, if necessary, in order to get details of the earliest origin of the dispute. The question of despatch of observers to Ethiopia was remitted to the sub-committee, the report of which is expected to be circulated, privately, to members of the Committee of Thirteen on Monday (30th September); but the decision in this connection can only be taken by the Council unanimously; therefore Italy's adverse vote will be decisive.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS TILL OCT. 11

"New Hope For League" Says Dr. Benes

GENEVA, Sept. 28.

The Assembly adjourned the present session to 11th October, but it will be ready to be reconvened at a day's notice. Dr. Benes, President, in his closing remarks, said the meeting might well become an historic affirmation, by the great Powers, of a new life of the Covenant and the Geneva institution. The declaration by the great country like the United Kingdom that in future it desires to base its entire policy more than ever on the Covenant, and similar declarations by other countries brought a new hope, since this might mean that the League, after years of trial, was entering on a new period, in its history of becoming of new moral, political, and even material, force.

DR. BENES' HOPE.

Dr. Benes concluded by hoping that international events would so develop, as to render reconvening unnecessary.

The Council is meeting later to discuss current questions but will not deal with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

Roosevelt Favours Bilateral Agreements

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, Sept. 28.

A message from President Roosevelt received through American diplomatic representatives, was read at the meeting of the Assembly wherein the President adheres to the resolution already discussed, favouring bilateral agreements for reduction of tariff barriers and the ultimate restoration of an international gold standard.

The President particularly favours the proposals to reduce restrictions of international trade.

Cecil Wins Newbury Autumn Cup

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The result of the Newbury Autumn Cup, run at Newbury, over distance of two miles one furlong is as under:—

CECIL	1
WOODSTOCK	2
CORNERED	3

Twenty ran; Won by ahead, three lengths separated the second and the third.

Starting prices:—100/8 Cecil; 8/1 Woodstock, and 33/1 Cornered. —Reuter's Special.

Question Of Closing Of Suez Canal

PARIS, Sept. 28.

The Suez Canal Company formally denies that the question of the possible closing of the Suez Canal would appear on the agenda for the usual monthly meeting when the directors meet on 16th October. This follows the recent denial of another rumour to the effect that the Company is seeking legal advice in that connection, to point out such advice was unnecessary, since, by the Convention of 1888, it was quite clear that the Canal always would be open to trade during peace or war.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI WILLING TO NEGOTIATE?

But League Quarters Are More Pessimistic

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, September 27.

While League quarters are more pessimistic, it is at the same time presistently reported that Signor Mussolini has informed the French Ambassador in Rome of his willingness to negotiate, and it is suggested that he may even submit his proposals on Monday.

In the meanwhile, an interesting statement with regard to what sanctions the President of the United States might associate himself with is issued in the name of Professor R. L. Buel, President of the Foreign Relations Associations in United States.

"FIVE MEASURES"

The Professor suggests five measures, namely withdrawal of diplomatic representatives, from Rome; non-recognition of any situation created by Italy in Ethiopia in violation of the Covenant of the Paris Pact; embargo on export of munitions and implements of war to Italy; acquiescence in the League blockade against Italy; and the closing of the Suez Canal.

EDEN TO MEET HOARE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, September 27.

Important consultations between Capt. Anthony Eden and leaders

(Continued on page 43, in col. 3.)

Stop Press
On Page 7

GAMBLING RAID ON AMBERNATH CHAWL

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Sept. 28.

Five persons were arrested by sub-Inspector B. K. Chawan of the Kalyan taluka police, following a raid on one of the WIMCO factory chawls at Ambernath on Thursday night.

The accused were released on bail pending their trial before the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan on charges under sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act of keeping a common gaming house and receiving "sutta" bets on cotton figures. The police have seized marked coins, several betting slips and cash to the extent of Rs. 17, in the course of the vigorous search of the premises.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. upto Rs 200 p.m. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (4801).

20. OFFICES TO LET

To let office chamber with light. fan and telephone convenience at moderate rent. Apply top floor, 79, Medows Street. (4913).

44. MEDICAL.

Our genuine quality of Homoeopathic and Biochemic medicines are available at unparalleled prices. A trial at the City Homoeopathic Pharmacy, DeSilva Road, opp: Dadar Station, B.B., will convince you. (4911).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

1936 Ephemeris, Almanacks, Fashion Papers, Children Books, Lending Library, Cheap Magazines, Shopsoiled Books, of any description, Radio Screep Magazines, Dictionaries, Atlasses, Letterwriters, King Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. (4928).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one-third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

2nd hand flour milling machinery required at reasonable prices. Send full particulars to Krishna Steam Roller Flour Mills, Ludhiana. (4807).

Auction Sales

Messrs. BANKER & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Italian Restaurant of Complete Household Furniture. Austrian safe, Drawing room Sofa Cabinet, His Master Voice Portable Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, Remington Typewriter, Ice Frigidaire, A. C. Table Fans, Wardrobes, Glassware, etc.

Two members of the Hi malayan Expedition, Mr. Spender and Dr. C. War ren, arrived in Bombay from North India and le ft for England by the Mail Boat yesterday.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jiwansingh Madansingh, a Sikh, was arrested by the Crime Brench of the Bombay C.I.D. at Frere Road on Friday evening in connection with the murder of one Hamamsingh at Chak Paikha, Thana Budlada, Hissar District.

He was remanded to police custody till October 12 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, pending further inquiries.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The body of an unidentified Hindu male with the sacred thread on his waist, was found washed ashore at the Kennedy sea face yesterday.

Some exterval injuries on the knees and on the face were noticed.

At the inquest to-day a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to drowning was recorded by the City Coroner. Death, he opined, may be accidental or suicidal.

He asked the body to be kept in the mortuary to see whether anybody came forward to claim it.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While attempting to cross the railway track near the Reay Road Railway Station, a Christian youth, was knocked down by a down local train at eleven o'clock to-day.

He was rushed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he is lying in a serious condition.

Clerk-Charged With Forgery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahomed Hussein alias Mamoo Nanji, a clerk of a Customs "muccadum", who was arrested by Inspector Achrekar of the General Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. on Friday, on charges of forgery and cheating, was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was remanded to police custody till October 12.

Mahomed was alleged to have forged a Port Trust receipt and two shipping bills and thus cheated the Port Trust of their dues to the extent of Rs. 7-6-0

The bills were in respect of two consignments by the s.s. "Versova."

ALLEGED INGENIOUS CHEATING PLAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Pydhonie police have arrested an ingenious gang of cowrie-tricksters and card-shapers who, posing as the agents of rich "seths" owning several houses and cars lure rich people into bogus partnership of non-existent firms and defraud them of their money in thousands by inducing them to have a game at cowries or cards.

The arrested persons are: Kashinath Ramchand, Baburao Dhirgirji, and Gangaram Ramji.

In applying for their remand in custody, the police stated that Gangaram went round the city to find persons who would enter into business with Kashinath who passed off as rich merchant.

Before the business transactions were even entered into, Baburao, the second suspect and who was the "servant" of the 'seth', would induce the prospective partner to get into a gaming trancastion with the first suspect Kashinath who was a 'fool' in dealing with money matters and could stake heavily. After giving the 'partner' a few wins, the amount of stake would be raised and either the servant on the third suspect would deceive him and ultimately he would be defrauded of a good amount.

On September 20 last, one Mohamadali Tenaji was, it is alleged, defrauded of Rs. 1,000 in this manner.

The police stated that they were a gang of swindlers.

Pending enquiries, Mr. P. L. Thackar enlarged them on a bail of Rs. 250 each with one surety till October 8.

PYDHONIE "PEDHI" OUTRAGE ARREST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another arrest in connection with the daring outrage in a rich Marwari jeweller's 'pedhi' at Pydhowni on the morning of September 25 was effected by the Pydhonie Police on Friday evening.

Harisingh Rupsingh, the arrested man, was stated to have been loitering in the locality the evening before the incident.

Pendng further investigations, he was remanded to custody till October 9 at the Mazagon Court.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT CONVENTION

Mr. Giri On Reinstatment Of Discharged Workers

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

In answer to a question put by Mr. V. V. Giri in the Assembly Government stated that in order to implement hours of employment convention on the M. S. M. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway that 421 and 581 additional staff are respectively necessary.

Mr. Giri addressed two communications to the Financial Commissioner of Railway requesting him to prominently bring it to the notice of the respective railways that those retrenched on the M. S. M. Railway at Perambur, Arkonam and Hubli and those on the B. B. & C. I. Railway in retrenchment campaign should be immediately absorbed if necessary, by giving special training to fit them into jobs that have to be filled in.

—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANT AT KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Sept. 28.

A public meeting of the admirers of Mahatma Gandhi was held on Thursday night at Kalyan under the auspices of the local taluka Congress committee in pursuance of the programme fixed to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti week. Mr, D. M. Damle, president of the Thana District Congress committee, was in the chair. Several speakers including Mr. Kunte exhorted the audience to use more 'Khaddar' and support the village industries.

Mr. Bhailal D. Amin has been elected President of the Baroda Millowners' Association.

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4 ANNA TAXIS FOR CITY

Bombay Chamber Supports Proposal As Right Move

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has submitted an excellent representation to the Commissioner of Police on the advisability of introducing a four-anna taxi in Bombay at as early a date as practicable.

The Chamber also insists upon an early reduction of the fare of the taxis at present running to six annas per mile.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was not at first in favour of recommending to Government the introduction of the "four-anna taxi."

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce argues in its representation to the Commissioner of Police on the subject that although an offer of a better service at a cheaper price had been made the public was to be denied it merely in order that a less efficient and more costly one should be maintained.

The problem seemed to have been considered by the police authorities only from the standpoint of the vested interests of the present taxi owners. The Chamber maintains that such vested interests should not be allowed to prevail against a progressive proposal for a cheaper form of quick transport.

In regard to the four reasons given by the Commissioner for his refusal to recommend either of the suggestions referred to above, the Chamber urges that there does not appear to be any force in the first of those reason as it fails to see why notice cannot be given now to the present taxi owners that from some future date, say six months hence, a certain number of new taxis would be licensed, and a further number at the end of say, every half-year. This would allow the trade gradually to adjust itself to the new conditions, and give those who have their money invested in the present type of taxis an opportunity of replacing their vehicles as they become obsolete with the same type of vehicle they at present employ or with the new four-anna type according to the demand then prevailing.

Move In Right Direction

The Chamber does not deny that the net result of the introduction of the baby taxi would be that all taxis would come eventually on to the lower basis, but this is a move in the right direction. Luggage restrictions can then be relaxed, though the new type of car would itself impose limitations.

A reduction in the fares at present charges does certainly appeal to the commercial community and he Chamber is unable to see why it should be repugnant to the police authorities or why it should have been assumed that there was not a "sound general demand" for cheaper taxis. Further, if the present taxi owners are willing to reduce the fare to 6 annas if they are allowed to keep their monopoly, it would seem that they can afford to do so.

Vested Interests

To sum up, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce reiterate its view that vested interests should not, in any circumstances, be allowed to interfere with the introduction of a progressive step of the kind suggested. It also feels strongly that immediate notice should be given to the present taxi owners that new taxis would be licensed form a definite future date, say six months hence, and that the fares of the old taxis should be reduced to 6 annas per mile from the same date.—"Commerce."

POPULAR CITY FATHER DEAD

Malaria Attack Proves Fatal To Mr. G. I. Griffiths, Noted Bombay Businessman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. I. Griffiths, which took place in the European General Hospital at 11 p.m. on Friday. Mr. Griffiths was hale and hearty before he left for Madras a few days ago.

At Madras he was connected with the Light Railway as Director and he went there to attend some business meeting a fortnight ago.

Subsequently, he contracted malignant malaria and returned to Bombay about the 18th instant for treatment. He was admitted to the E. G. Hospital but did not recover from the effects of poison of malaria he had contracted.

The late Mr. Griffiths came to India in 1919 soon after the war and started business on his own account. In a few years he established business connections with nearly a dozen firms in India and abroad. He was also connected with one of the biggest insurance companies on the Continent.

Interest In Civic Life

In civic life, he took keen interest in the City's welfare as a municipal corporation which he became in 1929.

He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation for two years and a half and Chairman of that Committee for the current year.

During the Hindu Muslim riots in 1932 he was a member of the Conciliation Committee and used all his influence in bringing about peace and harmony among these two communities.

The reduction in the tariff of the electric energy in the city was also due to his interest and personal influence and he was the first person to announce from the Corporation hall a few days ago, the decision of the B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd. to reduce the tariff.

He was also a keen Freemason and being gifted with voice used to take an active part in the Masonic Choir on special masonic occasions. He leaves behind him a widow, two children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The funeral takes place this evening at Sewree.

DOCKERS PROTEST AGAINST WAGE CUT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, a mass meeting of the Dock Workers was held on Thana street, when Dr. M. R. Shetty, the President of the Union was in the chair. Miss Maniben Kara, W. G. Kulkarni. H. Bukhari, Abdur Raheman Mitha were amongst those that addressed the meeting.

All the speakers exhorted the workers to build up their Union and a strong organisation under the flag of the Union was the only way to face effectively the repression.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Dock Workers protests against wage cut, victimisation, overwork, over speeding, unemployment, mass arrest and retention of workers and calls upon the workers to carry on an intense agitation

Another resolution was proposed by Mr. W. G. Kulkarni which also was adopted unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Dock workers protests against the sentence inflicted on Com. Nimbkar at Madras on a charge under section 124 A and considers it as an attack on the working class movement."

Workers Condemn Cr. L. A Act As Against Democratic Principles

A big meeting of workers was held under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, when Mr. Bhise was in chair. Messrs. W. G. Kulkarni, Karnik, Maniben Kara, Bhogle, Kondwikar, Tawde and others spoke on behalf of a number of unions.

All the speakers criticised the Cr. L. A. Act and explained how it was an attack on the elementary rights of citizenship and the denial of the most fundamental principles of democracy. Even though the proposed bill was thrown out by the Assembly, the Viceroy in his special powers certified it and the Council of State passed it and this it was being enforced against the will of the people.

—

The Darbhanga District Board at a meeting unanimously sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for distributing grains in the flood-affected villages among starving populations and out of this amount Rs. 1,200, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 800 have been allotted to Madhubani, Sadar and Samastipur Sub-divisions respectively.

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For Further
INDIAN BAZAR
(See Page 10)

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To-day

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Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 30, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 23, 1305
Hightide: 0-37 12-32
Lowtide: 6-26 18-39
Sunrise: 6h 29m
Sunset: 6h 30m

Public meeting at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. to protest against certification of Cr. L. A. Bill.

MONDAY, September 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 1.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

"KURUKSHETRA"

The Gubbi Theatrical Company of Mysore will put on Board their Golden Jubilee Play "Kurukshetra or Bhagavatgita" at the Balivala Theatre today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Party Office.

DISTRIBUTION OF SWEETS TO HARIJAN CHILDREN

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will distribute sweets to about 300 Harijan children to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's Jayanti in the Harijan Municipal Chawls, Dadar Main Road.

FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi. Sjt. Nagindas Master will hoist a flag.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the members of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday October 1 at 7 p.m. at Dave Building opposite the Gold Mohar Mills.

PROF. MANJI KHAN'S CONCERT

The third of the series of Six Concerts which are being given by Prof. Manji Khan, son of the famous musician Khan Saheb Ailadiya Khan, will be given to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Shanker Seth Hall, Thakurdwar.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Dr. K. J. Kabraji of Poona, will deliver a public lecture at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The essential possibilities of Health and Healing."

Navratra Utsav

VILE PARLE NAVRATRI MAHOTSAV

To-day's programme at Gandhi Chowk (West) (1) Lecture by Sjt. K. M. Munshi on "Rashtra Shakti" at 9-30 p.m. (2) Rohidas Balmitra Mela after the lecture.

AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the Parel Seva Sangh the Shree Navratra Utsav will be celebrated and the following is to-day (Sunday's) programme:—

6 to 8 p.m. The Navjiwan Gujarati Bharat Amateurs (comic and dramatic programme); 8 p.m. Lecture by Prof. Gajendragadker; and 9 to 12 p.m. H. B. P. Pillu Buwa Vadujkar Kirtankar.

S. INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

In connection with the Navaratri celebrations Laksharchana will be conducted with Vedaparayanam, Ramayana Patanam and Devi Bhagavata Patanam daily and there will be lectures on various religious subjects and music on certain days.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Shanghai". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"Brewster's Millions". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The New Adventure of Tarzan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Bal Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Bhen-Ka-Prem". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Thakeeche Lagna". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.

GLOBE—"Red Letter". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Diamond Jim". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 3-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Popular Songs—Bai Sunderabai. 12-0 noon. European Programme of the Pablo Casals Orchestra 12-30 p.m. Dajos Bela and his Orchestra, 1-30 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. A Programme of Gramophone Records. 6-30 p.m. Gazal sand Qualis. 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-15 p.m. Studio Service 10-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Bells and a Religious Service, relayed from Eastbourne Paris Church. 8-15 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet, Pierrot in Music. 9-00 p.m Sports Talk.* 9-15 p.m. The London Palladium Orchestra: conductor, Richard Crean, Joseph Farrington (Bass). 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 12-20 p.m. Interlude† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of The Independence of India League, The National Students League, The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Red Flag), Red Flag Press Workers Union, Municipal Workers Union, Hawkers Union, Dock Workers Union, Painting Kamgar Union, Bekar Kamkari Sangh, Bombay Presidency Electric Workers Union, etc., tomorrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at Chowpaty to protest against the certification of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the proposed move of the Bombay Government to re-enact the Spesial Powers Act, and to condemn Nimbkar's conviction.

PROTEST AGAINST Cr. L. A. BILL.

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpaty

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of several institutions of Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty to protest against the certification of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the proposed move of the Bombay Government to re-enact the Special Powers Act, and to condemn Nimbkar's conviction.

GANDHI JAYANTI

(By Girgaon Khadi Shop)

1. When the B. P. C. C. celebrates it by arranging Khadi and Village Industries Exhibitions and holding public meetings.
2. When the Bombay Khadi Bhandars celebrate it by framing plans of Khadi Sales.
3. When the Gandhi Seva Sena of Bombay celebrate it by issuing hundies of Khadi Sales.

Why should not the public celebrate it by purchasing their requirements of Khadi at this occasion of the birthday of Mahatmaji, the saviour of India? Indeed, they would enjoy the privilege of rendering services to the unemployed Daridranarayans of India.

GANDHI JAYANTI MUSICAL CONCERT PROGRAMME

Miss KRISHNABAI RAMDURGARKAR, Pupil of "Sawai Gandharva".

Musical Concert

by

Miss KRISHNABAI RAMDURGARKAR and others.

JINNAH HALL

TO-DAY (Sunday) at 9 p.m.

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Monthly Flag Salutation:
8 a.m. (S.T.) Flag Salutation in the Exhibition grounds at the Congress House. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will perform the ceremony.

Harijan Mela:
3 p.m. (S.T.) Bhakti Pradarshak Sangit Mela will give its performance at Jinnah Hall.

Exhibition:
3 p.m. (S.T.) Opening, and 10 p.m. (S.T.) Closing.
During the Exhibition hours there will be radio and light musical programme from selected records and well-known artists.

Musical Concert:
9 p.m. (S.T.) By Miss Krishnabai Ramdurgakar.

IN AID OF KANARA STUDENTS

The Kanara G. S. Brahman Industrial and Education Society of Bombay has decided to celebrate an Educational Week from 1st to 7th October 1935 and collect, during the week, funds from the members of the community. A benefit Cinema show will also be held in aid of the Society.

BESANT'S BIRTHDAY

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Birthday of the late Dr. Annie Besant, will be celebrated on Tuesday, October 1 at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, will preside, and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. K. Patil, Dr. Irach J. Taraporevala, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and F. J. Ginwala will speak on the occasion.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orsova' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

S. INDIAN AMATEUR MUSIC CLUB

Under the auspices of the above Club, there will be a music performance by Mr. Vedaranyam Iyer with suitable accompaniments at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Club in Laxminarayan Buildings, Matunga (G. I. P.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar left Liverpool on the 27th afternoon.

Press Hartal At Surat

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT: Sept. 27.

The "Protest Day" was observed by the editors of "Pratap" and the "Deshi Mitra" to-day by not publishing their extra-edition against the Press Emergency Powers Act, which has been certified.

The Hindu and Parsi publishers of the weekly papers also will not publish their next issue except the "Gujarat Mitra" and the "Gujarat."

"HELPING HAND OF SOCIALIST PARTY"

G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Thanks

The G.I.P. Railwaymen's Conference met on Saturday afternoon at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, and passed several important resolutions affecting the Workers' conditions on the Railway difficulties of Gangmen, Revised scales of pay.

Messages of encouragement congratulation and wishing success to the Conference were received from Messrs Rukkar, and the Congress Socialist Party through Mr. Meherally.

Mr. Karnik said he brought the greetings from their brothers of the B. G. K. Union and congratulated them on their bold stand. The change of order was essential for any real progress and the economic emancipation of the workers was dependent on their achieving political freedom, and so they were interdependent.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, expressed his delight in the helping hand stretched to the Union by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

However there were a few dissentients in the Conference due to two rival groups belonging to the two rival Unions on the line.

The workers who spoke Messrs Shankar Laxman Lal and Jwalaprasad were emphatic in condemning the recent growth in their movement on the Railway, a Staff Union (a third Union on the same Railway!).

Finally, Mr. D. B. Phatke thanked the President, the distinguished visitors Messrs Meherally, Karnik and others, and all present there, particularly the representatives from distant outposts on the line.

B. F. CLUB PLANES REACH KARACHI

Expected In Bombay This Evening

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The three planes of the Bombay flying club which went on an instructional flight to England in June landed at Dhrigroad aerodrome at 3-45 p.m.

The aviators take off to-morrow morning at 6-30 and expect to reach Bombay by 5-0 p.m.

Mr. Guzder, leader of the flight, interviewed by the Associated Press, stated that they had an uneventful journey. Fine weather favoured the flight throughout. All three planes behaved remarkably well.—A. P.

An important meeting of the Jodhpur People's Association was held last night when a resolution requesting the All-India Congress Committee to institute an enquiry into Loharu firing, was passed.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road,
Free Public Lecture
"THE LAW OF CYCLES"
Sunday, September 29th, 6-15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited.

"PIAN" SNAKE PLAYS HAVOC

Mystery Disease In Thar Parkar Baffles People

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

A mystericus fell disease is taking a heavy toll of human lives in the Thar Parkar District in the town of Gadro, which has baffled medical science.

"Five persons have died in sleep during the last two months, three in the town of Gadro itself, and two in the villages. They were attacked with a strange disease in the middle of night. In two or three minutes they became unconscious. Early in the morning, they were dead."

MYSTERY DISEASE

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary of the Congress, appeals for advice as to how to deal with this strange pest.

He further adds:—

"Besides the above disease the "Pian" snake is playing a havoc here. Many snakes of this type have appeared in the neighbourhood of Gadro. People pass their nights in fear. They keep lamps and fires alight the wholle of the night. Though many snakes have been killed, there seems to be no end to them. The villagers are anxicus to have some effective remedy. At present, the people here adopt the following method:—They hang up the bitten man head downwards and pull out the poisoned "Chhala" from his throat. The "Chhala" appears 10 or 12 times and is pulled out each time. They also make him eat two or three pounds of alum. Some people are thus saved while the majority die.

"The pian snake leaps on the cot, sits over the chest of the man exhales its breath in his mouth and draws into its own mouth his outgoing breath. If a light is brought near the face of the bitten man, he becomes blind. In the morning, he is found dead."—United Press.

SWORD AND LATHI BANNED

'Dasara' Precautions At Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

To regulate religious processions and preserve public peace during the 'Dasara' festival the Government have promulgated an order announcing that no person can carry any sword or lathi during the festival period.

The use of gestures and the dissemination of pictures and placards which may inflame religious animosity are prohibited.—United Press.

"UNDER MEDICAL REASONS"

Vizianagram Cancels Fixture

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

It is understood the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram has written to the President of the Board of control of Cricket India, thanking them for his fixture, but he extremely regrets in cancelling his fixture against the Australians under the advice of Colonel Ross Stewart, for Medical Reasons. He may proceed to Europe shortly.

Mrs. Naidu To Be Operated Upon

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 28.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is confined to bed in Hyderabad (Dn.) expected to undergo nasal operation shortly.

Change Directors Ask For More Powers

RIGHT TO SUSPEND SHORT SELLING

Plans To Fight Bear Raids Outlined

The following appears in the Government Gazette:—

In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925 (Bom. VIII of 1925), the following amendments made by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, in the rules for the regulation and control of transactions in securities (other than ready delivery contracts) published in Government Notification in the Finance Department No. 2902-A, dated the 14th May 1927, are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the expiry of one month from the date of publication of this notification.

AMENDMENTS

(6) At the end of rule 26, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Five or more members of the Association making any bid or offer or entering into any contract or transaction in stocks, sharess and like securities before, during or after business hours or during holidays at any place other than the floor of the Association shall for the purpose and within the meaning of this rule, be deemed to be members of an institution or association other than this Association."

"DEMORALISATION OF MARKET"

173 (b) Purchases or sales of securities or offers to purchase or sell securities, made for the purpose of upsetting the equilibrium of the market and bringing about a condition of demoralisation in which prices will not fairly reflect market values, are forbidden, and any member who makes or assists in making any such purchases or sales or offers to purchase or sell with knowledge of the purpose thereof, or who, with such knowledge, shall be a party to or assist in carrying out any plan or scheme for the making of such purchases or sales or offers to purchase or sell, shall be deemed to be guilty of disgraceful or dishonourable conduct and may be fined or suspended or both by a resolution of the Board of Directors passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at a meeting of the said Board, specially summoned for the purpose at which not less than one-half of all the members shall have been present."

"SUB-BROKERS"

194 (a) Members shall not share brokerage with, nor transact business as principal to principal, nor act as brokers for a non-member in the purchase or sale of Securities dealt in on this Association if such non-member acts to his knowledge as a broker within a distance of 50 miles from Bombay for others and passes his own contracts or advertises his business or issues price list or circulars respecting such business."

"SUSPENSION OF BUYING-IN"

206 (b) The Committee may suspend the Buying-in of Securities when circumstances appear to them to make such suspension desirable in the general interest. The liability of intermediaries shall continue during such suspension, unless otherwise determined by the Committee.

"BAN ON SHORT SELLING"

244 (b) In a crisis or emergency or when it is obvious to the Board that a crisis is at hand or that a fair or normal market may not exist, and the Board is satisfied that a temporary suspension of short selling is in the public interest, the Board shall prohibit short selling in any security for such period as the Board may from time to time decide by a resolution of not less than one-half of the total number of members of the Board at a special meeting at which not less than three-fourths of the total number shall have been present."

"INCREASE OF CAPITAL"

(12) To notify the Association promptly in the event of the re issue of forfeited shares or securities or the issue of shares or securities held in reserve for future issue or the issue or creation, in any form or manner, of new shares or securities, or of any other rights, privileges, or benefits to subscribe to; and to give the shareholders reasonable time within which to record their interests and to exercise their rights, and to issue in the first instance all such certificates or rights 'pro rata' to the existing shareholders in the form approved by the Board of Directors of the Association and to give to the Association at least fifteen days' notice in advance of the closing of the transfer books for the purpose.

"INVESTIGATION OF D DEALINGS"

333 (a) The Board of Directors shall have the power to investigate and examine any dealing or transaction of members and may require any member to submit to the President his Clearing House Lists, his books and papers, material to such inquiry and when such investigation or examination, in the opinion of the said Board, is in the public interest, or in the interest of just and equitable principles of trade or in the interest and welfare of the Association, the said Board shall direct members to furnish to the President a statement, covering all information required by the said Board in the form prescribed in Appendix K, or in such other form as may be then prescribed by the said Board of his dealings or transactions in any security or securities, on his own account or on behalf of his constituents."

QUETTA CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

It is understood that a Quetta Consultative Committee will be constituted in the next week-end. Proponderating representation is expected to be accorded to local interests but two Members of the Assembly will be nominated.

The new Committee will meet in the middle of October at Quetta to discuss how salvage operations will be expedited.

A memorandum by the Quetta residents and the points urged by the Assembly deputation have been forwarded to the local authorities and are being considered.—United Press.

"ELDERS'" TRIBUTE TO CHETWODE

10 Crores Reduction In Military Expenditure, A Monumental Service

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The circumstances in which the Criminal Law Bill was passed without speeches on the 26th inst. were recalled to-day when Mr. J. C. Banerjee put a short notice question.

Mr. Mitchell, Leader of the House, replying, pointed out that no consent by the Governor-General or by any other authorities was required to the transaction of Government business on a non-official day after the termination of the non-official business set down for that day. The Bill in question was proceeded with on the 26th in accordance with a request on behalf of the Progressive party of which Mr. Bannerjee is a member and with the consent of the President given under Standing Order Seven and with the tacit consent of all members present. No question of obtaining the Governor-General's consent arose.

Mr. Banerjee complained that he had not been consulted by his party.

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader, Progressive Party, said that in fairness to the President and to the Leader of the House his party shouldered the responsibility for what had occurred. He and some other members went out at the time the Bill came up just to try and get into touch with the absentee members including Mr. Banerjee. Mr. Banerjee had sent the short notice question without consulting the party.

COFFEE CESS BILL PASSED.

The Coffee Cess Bill was passed after a number of speeches.

The Jubbulpore-Chattisgarh Divisions Divorce Proceedings Validation Bill was also passed.

Mr. Mehrotra who wanted to refer to a certain recent judgment of the Allahabad High Court was pulled up by the President.

Mr. Barua was elected to the Standing Committee of the Posts and Telegraphs by 30 votes to 12 secured by Mr. Mehrotra.

Sir Ramunni Menon was elected to the Central Advisory Board for Education by 32 votes to 13 secured by Mr. Sapru.

TRIBUTE TO SIR P. CHETWODE.

Before the Council adjourned "sine die," the President Sir Dadabhoy Maneckji admist frequent cheers from all sections referred in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by H. E. Sir Philip Chetwode to India. He said that the reduction in military expenditure during the last few years by ten crores was a monumental service and complimented the Commander-in-Chief on the wise policy of road development in the Frontier as also other operations leading to a tranquil Frontier. Finally he wished Sir Philip Chetwode the best of health and happiness in retirement.

Sir Philip Chetwode acknowledging the tribute said that seventeen out of his forty-six years of service had been in India, where he had made many friends. He had also learnt to appreciate the Indian aspirations and promised to watch with sympathy further progress of India.—A. P.

C. P. Board's Office At Nainital

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Deputy Leader, Congress Party left to-day for Naini Tal where the office of the Congress Parliamentary Board will be located during Pt. Pant's stay there.

Doctor Mackenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, arrived at Hyderabad on Saturday from England after an absence of six months.

HEAVY TOLL OF TYPHOON

300 Killed; 200 Missing, 80,000 Houses Destroyed In Japan

TOKIO, Sept. 27.

The recent typhoon was much more destructive than was originally believed. Nearly 300 lives were lost 200 are missing 80,000 houses have been destroyed and 190 bridges demolished. The dead include officers of 53 ratings who the admiralty states were swept overboard from the destroyers and torpedo boats when the fourth Japanese Squadron encountered the full force of the 90 mile-an-hour gale.—Reuter's Special.

JT. LETTER TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

Improving German—Lithuanian Relations

GENEVA, Sept. 27.

A joint letter signed by M. Laval, Mr. Eden and Baron Aloisi is sent to the League Council stating that the Lithuanian Government have given assurances that the elections on Sunday will be fairly carried out and the constitution respected.

German Government is informed of this and it is hoped, it will recognise the desirability of giving proof of the same good intentions by taking all expedient measures regarding this, and helping to tranquilise and improve the German-Lithuanian relations.

Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GENERAL MOBILISATION?

ADDIS ABABA. Sept. 28.

In circles close to the Emperor, general mobilisation is believed to be imminent.—Reuter.

UNDERSTANDING POSSIBLE?

GENEVA, Sept. 28.

The statement made in the Italian communique that Italy will not take steps on the terrain (the League of Nations) where its rights have been studiously overlooked is taken to imply that Italy is prepared to negotiate outside the League. It confirms indeed the report that certain steps are afoot whereby the possibility of an understanding might be reached. Any agreement will naturally need subsequent approval.—Reuter.

NO EARLY OUTBREAK OF WAR?

GENEVA, Sept. 28.

Britain has steadfastly declined to enter Tripartite conversations. The fact that Italy reaffirms its determination not to leave the League until sanctions have actually been adopted is regarded as showing there is no likelihood of an immediate outbreak of hostilities.

The League Council adjourned after passing a number of resolutions on general subjects and may reassemble next week—Reuter.

COTTON SITUATION IN U.S.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, September 28.

While the seasonal increase in the cotton crop, the movement in the Central Eastern Belt is a moderately depressing factor, sentiment remains fairly confident, in view of continued improvement in domestic cloth demand and better export inquiries. Moreover additional rains in the West are tending lower grades to retard harvesting and diminish the hedge pressure in the immediate future. Should the Ethiopian situation take very serious turn the existing small supplies of European ports and mills are expected to result in sharply expanded call from the quarter.

Discussion On Bill For Registering Trusts

MR. GANGOLI "CHALLENGES" D. B. KAMBLI'S STATEMENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 28.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was present in the visitors' gallery when the Bombay Legislative Council met at ten this morning, and there being no interpellations, it proceeded immediately to the consideration of Clause 12 of the Hindu Trusts Registration Bill.

Several members inquired of the Government as to how many days were proposed to be given for non-official business, in the current session. The Home Member Mr. Bell informed that the Government proposed to allot four days for non-official business, and two days might be allotted, as early as it is found convenient by the Government and the remaining two at the end of the session.

Next Friday, thought the Home Member, would possibly be given for non-official business.

AMENDMENTS TO TRUSTS BILL

Discussion was next resumed on Mr. Gangoli's amendment and providing that Trusts governed under the Act of 1863 or under the scheme settled under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code should be exempted from the operation of the whole Act, instead of from Clause 12 only.

Mr. Gangoli's case was that the Trusts managed by Trust Committees and the like (of which there are several in the Kanara District, should not be brought under this Act.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, opposing the amendment, stated that he had received representations from the people of Kanara District praying for the application of this Act, to those Trusts. Diwan Bahadur Kambli wondered why the mover, who was neither a trustee himself nor connected with any Trust, should move such an amendment.

An exchange of verbal "challenges" was a feature of D. B. Kambli's speech, which was frequently interrupted by Mr. Gangoli. The amendment was later defeated and Clause 12 was endorsed.

BHAKLE'S FUTILE MOVE

Mr. Bhakle's attempt to insert a fresh clause making imperative on auditors to expose all the illegalities and irregularities in the Trusts account could not fructify, owing to the official opposition. Clause 13 was next accepted.

To Clause 14 Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved an amendment purporting to change imperative "shall" into the optional "may" regarding the Registrar's authority to levy an annual contribution fee from Trusts and add a 'proviso' that this fee should be charged, funds of the Trust permitting. The amendment was lost.

After Clause 15 was passed, Clause 16 was taken into consideration. A question arose as to the manner of utilisation of the surplus of the Public Trusts Administration Fund. Rao Saheb Kulkarni's amendment suggested that fees should be proportionately reduced. Dewan Bahadur Kambli appreciated the spirit of the amendment, and said, Government would move an amendment in that direction. This Clause was then stated over for such an amendment is being moved. The subsequent eight clauses up to Clause 24 were next passed without much discussion.

In Clause 25 providing that no action shall lie against a person acting in good faith, Mr. Gangoli moved that the word "officer" be substituted for "person".

President Sir A.M.K. Dehelvi: "What about a 'pattahwalla'?"

Mr. Gangoli: "According to Civil Service rule a 'pattahwalla' is an officer of the fourth class. (Laughter).

The amendment was defeated.

SERIOUS SPLIT.

Section 27 of the Bill dealing with the power of the Government to make further rules under the Act was next taken up.

Sub-clause 4 of this section provides the House a ground for a battle royal over the question of the finality of, say, in the matter of rule-making. There was a serious split over this question in the Select Committee with the result that Ministers of Education and Local Self-Government with the Legal Remembrancer and Revenue Secretary wrote a joint minute of dissent.

The Select Committee by a majority voted down the proposal to empower Government to reject any modification or rescission of rule approved by a resolution by the Council and the rest contented with sub-clause 4, which runs as follows only:—

"Rules made under this section shall be laid upon the table of the Bombay Legislative Council at the session of the said Council and the next following, and shall be liable to be modified or rescinded by a statutory motion of the said Council and such rules shall, after notification in the local Official Gazette be deemed to have been modified or rescinded accordingly."

The Select Committee had replaced this Clause in the place of the original sub-clause 4, which ran: "Rules made under this section shall be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and on such publication shall have the effect of law."

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. K.C. Sen, Legal Remembrancer, rose to a point of order and contended that the sub-section inserted by the Select Committee was out of order.

The rock-bottom of the question involved in this matter was regarding the finality of say and with whom it was to rest. With the legislature or with the Executive?

The first ground of Mr. Sen was that, if such finality were given to the motion of the House, it would cease to be a motion itself, because then, it would lose its recommendatory character.

His next argument was that this provision would vest the Council with more power than had been given to it by the India Act in Parliament. According to the Government of India Act, the power of the Council to modify or rescind rules was subject to the approval of the Government.

The present provision is sought to take away this power of the Executive. Thirdly, he contended that such provision stood in the way of the Governor's power of veto to be exercised in the case of recommendations made by the Legislature.

Mr. Sen, therefore, contended that the Select Committee's provision be held "ultra vires," and prayed for it being ruled out of order. Since the question involved a serious constitutional issue, the President adjourned the proceedings to Monday when further discussion on the point of order raised will be held and presidential ruling given.

It is learnt that the sixth session of the Kathiawar Railways Conference will be held at Junagadh under the presidentship of Rai Saheb Girdharlal Metha, Manager of the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway.

LOAN OR TAXATION FOR DEFENCE

Govt's Choice Depends On Die-hard Conference Next Week

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The recent speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain warning the necessity of strengthening Britain's Defensive forces has revived keen discussion in the City circles with regard to the best method of obtaining the necessary finance. Advocates are not lacking of both loans and taxation. Supporters of the former course maintain that a loan of 150 to 250 millions sterling would be advantageous in view of its stimulating effect on trade generally while the adherents of the Conservative Financial Policy argue that loans should only be raised for the creation of social assets such as housing schemes and prefer more one rouse but more orthodox method of increased taxation.

It is impossible to say which method would commend itself to Government but the views of the Conservative rank and file are expected to be voiced at the annual Party Conference at the Bournemouth next week.

GERMANY'S UNPAID DEBTS TO LEAGUE

Must Remain Member Till Obligations Fulfilled

LONDON, September 27.

Unless Germany pays to the League 5,000,000 gold Francs before October 10, the second anniversary of her notice of withdrawal, she is obliged to remain a member of the League.

This sum represents her unpaid contributions, and the budget committee endorsed this view when it adopted the reports of the Committee on contributions and arrears.

It is in accordance with Article, 1 paragraph 3 of the Covenant.—Reuter.

BRITISH RAILWAY SPEED RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, September 27.

A new British railway record of 102 miles per hour was made at a trial run by the London North-eastern Silver Jubilee Express which will inaugurate on September 30th: new 4-hour service between Kings Cross and New Castle once daily in each direction.

The London North-Eastern "Silver Jubilee" Express consists of a specially built streamline engine weighing 165 tons and seven streamlined coaches, accomodating 198 passengers.

It can maintain an average speed of 67.7 miles per hour on a 268-mile run with halt at Darlington.

ROOSEVELT & U. S. NAVAL LIMITATION

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Wide prominence is given in Press to President Roosevelt's statement reaffirming the American adherence to Naval Limitation treaties. Speculating as to why President Roosevelt made such a statement at the present time, the "Herald Tribune" thinks his purpose probably is to get Britain think twice before launching an enlarged naval building programme.

"The New York Times" says despite the fact that the statements are in indirect form, undoubtedly the plain inference is (? even) if other powers build beyond the treaty limits, the United States is prepared to maintain 5|5|3 ratio.

THANA ELECTION SET ASIDE

Court Declares Petitioner Member Of School Board

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Sept. 28.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, the first class sub-Judge at Thana, has passed an order setting aside the election of Mr. Bassiruddin Yassinsaheb Kazi to the Thana District School Board and declared Mr. Parashram Ramnarayan Sheth, a merchant of Bhiwandi, as duly elected member of the Board.

The suit was filed by Mr. Parashram Ramnarayan Sheth, an unsuccessful candidate, against the Thana District Local Board and Mr. B. Y. Kazi, with a prayer that the plaintiff be declared a duly elected member of the School Board after scrutiny of the voting papers.

The plaintiff alleged that two of the voting papers cast in his favour were wrongly rejected by Khansaheb A. A. Divkar, the president of the Thana District Local Board, on the ground that those voting papers bore certain marks which could be identified. One voting paper of the defandant. Mr. Kazi, was also rejected.

The plaintiff had secured 18 votes while his rival defendant had only 17 votes in his favour, but owing to rejection of voting papers as stated above there was a tie. The president drew lots, as a result of which Mr. Kazi was declared duly elected.

The plaintiff further alleged that the election of the defendant was illegal as those voting papers were wrong rejected by the president.

The sub-Judge held that those voting papers were wrongly rejected by the president, and therefore set aside the election of the defendant and declared the plaintiff as duly elected member of the Thana District School Board.

Miss Maina Paranjpe, M.Sc., daughter of Prof. M. R. Paranjpe of Poona, sailed on Saturday for England for higher studies.

CONVICT COMMITS SUICIDE

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 28.

It is learnt that convict Erayya, undergoing life imprisonment in the Hyderabad Central Jail has committed suicide. He was found dead in the jail latrine hanging. The convict hails from Raichur.

Press Gallery Committee

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA: Sept. 27.

Sir Abdur Rahim, President, Assembly, has reconstituted the Press Gallery Committee. The following members are appointed to the Committee:—Messrs. U.N. Sen (Chairman); J.S. Barnes, A. H. Byrt, J. N. Sahni, Durga Das (member and secretary), P. D. Sharma, B. Shivrao, Abdul Hafiz.

AVOID COMMUNAL FRICTION

Muslims Object To Erection Of Bhajan Mandap Near Mosque

Under the auspices of the Jamatul Muslimeen, Guzri Bazar, Byculla, a public Muslim meeting was held on Thursday at Guzri Bazar Mosque.

The following resolutions were passed.

"This public meeting of the Musalman of Bombay emphatically and strongly protests against the attitude of the Bombay Municipality in erecting at its own expenses the Sabana Mandap which will be a new construction and which has never been existed upto now for the purpose of musical bhajans, arthies etc., and other structures on the open land between the Temple and the Mosque at Guzri Bazar Byculla for the benefit of the Hindu Temple and declares that it will be a permanent source of friction and tension between the two communities and warns the Bombay Municipality to forthwith desist from this their harmful action.

Appeal To Government.

"This public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay appeals to the Government of Bombay to intervene in the matter with a view to preserve the peace of this foremost city which is likely to be disturbed by the dangerous action proposed to be taken by the Bombay Municipality referred to in the above resolution.

"This public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay resolves that a deputation be sent to submit and express the views of the Muslim public before the responsible Government authorities in connection with the above resolutions."

NO THREAT FROM RAJEN BABU

"Pioneer's" Canard Exposed

(From Our Correspondent).
LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

Apropos the news published in the "Pioneer" pertaining to Babu Rajendra Prasad's threat to change the venue of the Congress session failing any compromise between the local Congress parties, Dr. Murarilal, In-charge of the Reception Committee of the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress in the course of a statement to the press says:

"The news published in regard to the compromise arrived at between the contesting parties in the matter of the election of the Reception Committee and the reasons given thereof are wholly wrong. I have received no letter from the President of the Indian National Congress threatening us to change the venue of the Congress, in case no compromise was arrived at between the parties a Lucknow.

"In fact, the present decision was arrived at some twenty-five days back and the Council of the U. P. P. C. C. has only given a formal sanction to it now.

Mr. S. K. Dutt Paliwal, M.L.A., while contradicting a report published in the "Pioneer" regarding his resignation from the U. P. P. C. C. had some two weeks back given indications of this compromise and therefore it is absolutely incorrect to suggest that the present compromise is the outcome of a threat from the President of the Congress."

Acting on some information, the A. S. P. of Patna City, along with other Police Officers, searched the house of one Rameshwar Prasad Kasere of Guzri, in Khajekalan and recovered from there an unlicensed muzzle-loading country-made pistol.

3rd Triumphant Week

30,000

People have seen and enjoyed this screen masterpiece during the past twelve days. If you are among those left out, rush at once to reserve your seats.

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Thousands of persons well educated and highly qualified are being exploited by employers—Highly qualified technical men serving as clerks on a living wage, graduates employed on menial's pay, Engineers serving as mechanics, etc., apart from the millions who are unemployed. Here is the typical case of a highly qualified man who remained unemployed for a long time and later accepted a job on a meagre pay and who by a Divine Miracle secured a well-deserved promotion in a month's time from the same office:

"In 1926, when I was at Banawalpore, I was without a job. I secured a small job of Rs. 25: when I wrote to you about my difficulties, you prepared three Special Charms and gave me the instructions. To my astonishment, after a month I got Rs. 125 promotion." (Sd.) K. M. Pathe, M.I.S.E., S. of D.E.U.A., Superintendent, Power House, Jacobabad Electric Supply, Jacobabad, Sind (11-2-35)

He was wise in seeking Divine protection, because he knows that Divinity tolerates no injustice. Every one has a birth right to earn a decent living; and none need remain either unemployed or employed on a salary much below his actual worth. This is a world of plenty and every one can have access to the Store House of Universal Plenty if only one would make an effort to get in there. Thousands and thousands have sought Divine Help through the world-famous Navarozi Charms and have been offered all the joys and pleasures of a fuller, richer living. You will get all these as if by a miracle Those who have no faith in Divinity are the only persons who will be left behind.

Navarozi Charms are equally serviceable in such matters as Business, Service, Examinations, Marriages, Social Success, Health, Relief from incurable and stubborn diseases, family affairs, Insurance against all dangers, etc. The strange powers of this mystic force have been proved in over 75,000 cases a majority of whom never before believed in Divine Charms. They are all happy and prosperous in all sides enjoying all the pleasures and joys of living with the thrill of Divinity unknowingly guiding them on their life-path.

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The Space-Raiders

'The Poison Shells'! New Menace Added To Rapidly Growing Reign Of Terror When Raiders Strike From Illimitable Inter-stellar Void.

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY, (Author of "The Air Devil," etc.)

NEW READERS BEGIN HERE:——

Behind the amazing story of the coming of the "Space-Raiders," greatest Air-Drama of all time, there is the story of two people's private lives—the intermingled story of a man's love of Science and a woman's science of Love.

Kay Longdon, daughter of the famous scientist Professor Longdon, has fallen in love with George Anstey, her father's associate-director of the laboratory. George, immersed in his work, ignores her. Kay is unhappy. Then the coming of the mysterious "Space-Raiders," attacking Earth from the skies in a machine of unknown design, brings into Kay's life Captain Colin Duke, of the Government Air Department. The whole world is in a state of terror at the strange phases of the attacks from above. Captain Duke says the Air Department wish to help with supplies and money Professor Longdon's project to build a new fast combined air-plane hoverer from his special ultra-light radium-metal, with which it may be possible to combat the raiders. Colin Duke takes Kay to a theatre—and proposes in the taxi. Then a new form of terrorism comes from above, called "The Poison Shells," three of which have dropped on a field in Essex. Professor Longdon flies to investigate.

A RACE AGAINST TIME

Skyward hurtled the airplane, climbing with a blast of sound as the pilot gunned the motors to the limit, bearing Professor Longdon and Merryweather of the Arc-light on their dash to Saffron Walden.

Could they reach the farm-field where the Poison Shells had fallen in time to prevent a new horror attacking human life?

Syren-shrill was the whine of the propellor, and every strut and stay shrieked protest at the wind-pressure of that mad dash through the air.

Merryweather's eyes were snapping. "Scoop" after "scoop" had come since first he and this man by his side had sighted the weird ship of the raiders from the void. Excited as a boy at the prospect of fresh adventure, he bellowed snatches of song in a cracked baritone, already splashing on odd fragments of paper the notes which later were to go burning over the wires to the newspaper offices.

In direct contrast was the professor. There had been little sleep for him since the fight against the "Space-Raiders" began, and his face was lined, haggard, grim. He sat back with closed eyes, thinking, thinking, thinking.

He had been checking over the facts concerning the mysterious attacks, the appearance of the space-ship, the falling of the huge, murderous "Circles of Death," and the dropping of the latest Poison Shell atrocities. Checked on paper, and re-checked mentally, one salient fact stood out a mile.

Significant, that salient point. Baffling, too.

The significance was that only a bare number of hours roughly half a day—had elapsed between the time the raider had been sighted over North-West Europe and the time it had been sighted in such far-off places as Australia.

This was true not only of the visits of the fish-shaped space-machine but of the appearance of the "Circles of Death," and now of the Poison Shells.

The "Circles" had dropped on an almost straight course right round the world. So had the Poison Shells—which Merryweather had reported as having dropped on six countries—Manchuria in the East to British Columbia in the far West—along the 52 Latitude Line north of the Equator.

From what Professor Longdon had seen with his own eyes and the help of his telescope, the space-ship possessed powers of astounding air-speed. But could this one ship have travelled such colossal distances in such a short space of time?

Was there more than one raid-ship?

Was there, in fact, a whole fleet of them?

Terrible thought. Even if he could finish his hoverer in time, even if he could take it into the air to combat the raiders, of what avail would his one machine be against a number of those swooping, darting monstrocities?

Yet it 'might' be possible that only one space-ship was attacking the planet. It 'might' be possible that super-intelligences from another planet had invented a craft able to move at such a volition. In which case the fight would be one against one with a chance in ten thousand of success for the Longdon hoverer. Yet the professor was prepared to take that chance.

Merryweather was shouting something, pointing downwards. Saffron Walden was in sight. The pilot had his instructions. It did not take long to locate the farm and the field where the new menace lay. Somebody had been wise enough to peg out on the grass a white tablecloth as a guide to the airmen.

Wheeling in graceful spirals, the airplane sank, levelled, touched grass, rose, touched again, and taxi'd to a halt.

Merryweather had the door of the cabin open and was out, dragging the professor after him.

A shouting farm-hand came running, his honest face red with excitement. "Quick! Over there they be—by the sheet—some sorte o' smoke coming out of 'em!"

"If they open, it'll be God help us all!" panted Merryweather. "What can we do?"

The professor ran back to the airplane. "Petrol!" he cried to the pilot. "Have you a can of petro'?"

"All my juice is in the tank," replied the pilot. "I've an empty can."

"Can you fill it?"

"Yes, from the tank, but it'll take a minute or so"—

"Fill it—fast as you can! We've no explosives to blow these things up—fire's our only chance! Hurry!"

Merryweather, meanwhile, had unstrapped a camera and dashed to photograph the strange shells from a respectful distance of six yards.

The three big objects, very like monster oyster-shells, lay in a patch of bleached grass. Tiny, thin wisps of steam-like vapour came from the cracks where the tops and bottoms of the "shells" joined.

Five pictures the pressman took. Then—

"Stand aside!" snapped Professor Longdon, thudding across the grass with the petrol-tin poised in his hands. "Tell the pilot to take his machine up out of danger. Get ready to run like—like the very dickens!"

Swoosh! With a swift heave he sent a flood of petrol over the "shells," jerking the tin again and again until it was empty.

Backing away, and motioning Merryweather and the farm-hand to make for the gate, he produced a box of matches.

"You'll set fire to this here field!" protested the farm-hand. "When my boss hears of this—".

"Run!" said the professor. He rasped a match alight, and dropped it on to the petrol—soaked patch of grass where the "Shells" lay.

Flash! With a sullen 'woof'! of sound the petrol ignited. Crack'ing

(Continued on page 38)

THE DREAM THAT CAME TRUE

Some, at least, of the readers of the Sunday "Chronicle," must have dreamt dreams or heard, at first-hand, from friends or relations, of dreams dreamt by the latter, the main incidents of which corresponded in an astonishing manner with the actual events of waking life, which occurred either simultaneously with, or prior to or later than the actual dream, and of which the dreamer had no previous knowledge whatever.

Such readers are invited to relate their strange dreams, and the sender of the most interesting, but entirely true, account of such a dream, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 350 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 1st October, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 13th October 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any, or all ofthe stories submitted by the competitors.

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Is Telepathy A Fact?

Though Not Yet A Scientifically Proven Fact, Recent Experiments Go Far Towards Establishing Reality Of Power Of Clairvoyance Possessed By Certain Minds

In the following article contributed to the "News Chronicle" Professor Joad tells the story of a remarkable series of experiments recently conducted in America, which go far towards establishing telepathy as a scientific fact.

In ordinary life we believe that we sometimes know what is going on in other people's minds. "He is angry," we say, or "She loves me," and, when we say these things we, of course, assume that certain emotions are being experienced by the people concerned, and that we know what these emotions are like. But do we know their minds directly? Unfortunately we do not.

All that happens is that we observe their bodies making certain movements, and then infer that there is a mind behind them which causes these movements, and we make this inference because we know that when 'our' bodies are making similar movements certain events are taking place in our minds.

But what an intolerably round —about procedure! If only I could know your mind direct, what an advantage to me.

For instance, you could no longer deceive me. Hypocrisy would be impossible: insincerity would vanish from human intercourse. The direct knowledge of other peoples' minds, could we but achieve it, would, in fact, be an immense advance. Telepathy is an obvious evolutionary step forward.

Is the step being taken? Most people. I imagine, believe that telepathy sometimes occurs, but its alleged occurrences are extremely hard to substantiate. A mother sitting at home has a vision of her son in pain or danger in the trenches at the very moment when it subsequently transpires, he was badly wounded or a performance is given on the music-hall stage which it seems is only explicable on the assumption that the performers are directly knowing one another's minds.

Cases of the first kind are frequently reported, but they are vague, emotional and hard to substantiate. Cases of the second kind are precise and definite, but are rendered worthless by the suspicion of trickery.

As with telepathy—the direct knowledge of other peoples' minds —so with clairvoyance—the knowledge without the aid of the ordinary senses of material objects! The possession of clairvoyance would, it is obvious, be an immense psychological gain. And, like telepathy, clairvoyance is frequently asserted; frequently asserted, but still less frequently substantiated.

Hence the immense importance of experiments which Dr. Rhine has recently been carrying out at Duke University in the United States, which appear to demonstrate the existence not only of telepathy, but of clairvoyance as a not uncommon faculty in quite ordinary people.

The experiments, which have been going on for more than three years, are in essence very simple. Packs of 25 cards were prepared, the cards being inscribed with geometrical diagrams such as a rectangle, a star, a plus sign and so on. There were five such diagrams and each diagram appeared on five separate cards in each pack of 25.

The experiments consisted in asking the subject to name the order in which the cards were arranged in the pack. There were three variations. First, the subject named each card as it was removed face downwards from the pack. Second, he named the order of the cards as they lay face downwards in a pack on the table, no card being touched or moved. Third, he named the order of the cards from the images present in the mind of an other person who was looking at them.

The first two were experiments in clairvoyance, the third in telepathy. During the three years course between ninety and one hundred thousand separate experiments were made.

Now, it is easy to work out the number of correct guesses on a purely chance basis, and so to arrive at the figure of probable error in every 25 guesses. Most of the subjects experimented with grave answers which did not rise above this chance figure. It presently became apparent, however that some students were producing results which were considerably in excess of it.

A group of about eight of these students were, accordingly, subjected to a prolonged and intensive series of experiments, with surprising results.

For example, in 2,250 of witnessed trials in the first type of clairvoyant experiment, a subject called 869 cards correctly. This is 419 above the chance figure and constitutes an average of 9.7 correct calls for each pack of 25 cards. Another subject returned an average of 14.7 correct calls for 25 cards for over 300 different trials.

There are records of 21 correct calls out of 25, even of 25 correct calls straight off the reel. In some of the experiments the caller was separated from the cards by a screen; in others by a wall and in others by a quadrangle the caller being at one end of a long college building, the cards being turned in a room at the other. The telepathy experiments returned similar results.

In one case throught a course of 3,400 trials an average of 11.0 correct calls per 25 cards was returned, the two people concerned in the experiment, that is to say, the mind reader and the person whose mind was being read, being situated in different rooms.

More sensational were telepathic experiments in which the minds of two persons separated by a distance of 250 miles managed to communicate with each other to the tune of an average of 10.1 correct calls per 25 cards.

HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR PHENOMENA

What account of these experiments are we to give? Chance? It is completely ruled out by the Theory of Probability. Fraud? Admittedly this is a stumbling block. I have not the space to describe the various methods by which Dr. Rhine sought to guard against it, but the primary consideration here is psychological.

Is it really credible that half a dozen members of a university staff working with a constantly changing group of students would have conducted what must have been an exceedingly tiring and monotonous series of experiments lasting for three years, with no other object than that of making fools of each other? Is it, further, credible that if this was the case, nobody would have given the game away?

Does it, therefore, follow that we must accept telepathy as a scientifically proven fact? Scarcely, as yet! Until more or less constant results can be obtained whenever the conditions of the experiment can be reproduced, we have no right to talk of scientific facts.

In this connection, it is not without interest that a set of experiments conceived on similar lines to those of Dr. Rhine have been carried on during the last nine months at the laboratory of the University of London Council for Psychical Research. They are not yet completed, but it looks as if their results are going to be almost wholly negative.

Nevertheless, I am far from wishing to belittle, still less to cast doubt upon, Dr. Rhine's experiments. It seems to me to be quite plausible to hold that what is here emerging is a new faculty, the faculty of telepathy and clairvoyance.

It is at present capricious and intermittent and turs up in this person or in that without rhyme or reason. But, if we believe that there is a purpost in evolution, we cannot but admit that the appearance of such a faculty is an obvious development in the evolutionary progress of our species.

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Fairyland In Bombay!

The Astounding Discoveries Of An Early Riser.

(BY K. A. A.)

It is not often that I get up early. For, to be fair to the brat, it is not quite usual for the baby in the neighbouring flat to howl at four o'clock in the morning. But when once he gets started there is no stopping the little devil and sleep in the adjoining apartments is out of the question.

And so it was that this human alarm clock woke me up this morning tt exactly five minutes to four. My first feeling was of course one of bitterness at being interrupted in my sleep. But as I lay awake listening to the baby's nonstop musical extravaganza, gradually a sense of tolerance and fellow-feeling overcame my murderous thoughts. Inconvenienie, I reflected "a la" Chesterton, is only adventure taken in the wrong spirit and adventure inconvenience taken in the right spirit. For once in my life I persuaded myself to take this nuisance in the rightest possible spirit. I was determined to make an adventure of it.

The baby was still at it when at half past four I stepped out of my flat, dressed for a walk. And Malabar Hillwards I directed my steps. This was an occasion. I thought, with a capital 0, not a mere incident. The streets were more or less quiet except for the snoring of people sleeping alcng the pavements and the irrelevant barking of an occasional dog. It was yet some time for the trams to start clattering. I walked on, unduly conscious of the great Adventure, and wondering at every police man I passed whether he was not eying me rather suspiciously. On and on and on I walked and to my amazement I discovered en route quite a number of things I had never not'ced before on the familiar road. It seemed as if the traffic and the business of the city had been specially stopped for me to survey it at my ease. I never knew before that there was a Jiu Jitsu club in Bombay or that some of the restaurants are kept open even at that early—or late?—hour. What was still more wonderful to discover. I never knew that there was a fairyland within this city of slums and smoke.

In FAIRYLAND

Walking up the silent and sober Hughes Road I came to the Ridge Road that goes up the hill. And leaving the blazing lights of the cross-roads behind I walked up into fairyland.

The pale gas lamps threw fantastic dancing shadows on the road. The trees rustled in the gentle, cool breeze. There was silence, not the negative silence that is absence of noise but the lively, ethereal calm of fairy land. On my right was the dark hill and on my left, as I ascended the steep road, the lamps of Hughes Road seemed to blink at me struck, as it were, by my audacity in trespassing on the enchanted regicn. The illusion of being in fairydom grew on me as I walked up and even my own foot-fall sounded ridiculously eerie in that serene quiet. I could almost imagine coming across Oberon and Titania, holding revels or engaged in one of their delightful domestic quarrels. A spot of light emerged from the darkness ahead and seemed to be fast coming towards me. Surely that was the queen of the elfs riding on a gigantic glow-worm. But, alas, it was the milk boy on his bicycle. And what appeared to be the merry little Puck hopping along to greet me was a ridiculously small gentleman out for a brisk constitutional!

The gate of the Hanging Garden was still closed and I sat down on one of the benches in front of it. And, lo, there was sight for the gods and goddesses to see spread before my admiring gaze. Myriads of lights down below gleamed in the surrounding darkness like stars on a clear, blue sky if they could be viewed from a higher plane. The lights from the mansions of the rich and the slums of the poor, from temples and churches and mosques, from bars and houses of ill repute were all confused together and indistinguishable. What a glorious theme to moralize. I wished I theme to moralize on! I wished I

The mighty metropolis was asleep—asleep to wake up again for yet another day of effort and activity, another day of starvation and extravagance, of misery and merry-making. The lights picked out the outline of the great city lying quiet like a huge monster at rest, the sweep of lights along the Back Bay gleaming like a diamond-studded tail.

The breeze brought with it the faint aroma of flowers and foliage and a distant mill siren shrieked only to heighten the calm.

And then, heralded by the yell of a peacock, the shrill coo-cco of a Koel and the merry chirping of sparrows, it came sweeping across the eastern sky like a great white-winged bird—the Dawn. Another sun rose from the depths of the sea. Another day had dawned on the city.

But, as I turned round at the sound of a passing car and the voices of people, the fairyland was gone. I was once again in Bombay.

MIGHT IS RIGHT

The policeman (League of Nations) thinks it no longer worthwhile to intervene. (—"De Groene Amsterdammer").

Wincarnis is also a popular tonic with men. They like it for its pleasant, clean taste, and because it keeps them up to the mark, even in the most trying weather.

A great many women, while they are not actually ill, are only half-fit. In consequence, their looks suffer. Their complexions are pale, their eyes lustreless, and in addition they have so little vitality that they feel exhausted before the day is half over.

The truth is that you can only look beautiful if you are in perfect health. Even in a tropical climate it is easy to keep absolutely fit if you take a good tonic regularly. You cannot do better than take Wincarnis regularly after meals and at bedtime. Wincarnis fortifies the blood and invigorates the whole system.

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W.4—35

Gambling In Rain

How Insurance Companies In Germany Protect Themselves Against Loss From Vagaries Of Weather

A familiar figure at all open-air organisations in Germany is the man with the rainpot. One sees him on racecourses, on tennis courts, at garden fetes, football matches and all outdoor functions. Usually he arrives about an hour before time, adjusts his eye glass and scans the sky for clouds. As soon as he discovers the least bit of shade one sees him open a trunk, take out a large glass vessel and put it in what he thinks is a suitable spot. The rest he leaves to the heavens. He cannot change the course of an approaching storm but, in the case of a sudden downpour, he can register its strength in his rainpot.

The problem which the organisers of summer fetes and tennis tournaments face is "Will it rain? If so, will it rain enough?" A lot depends on that. They are insured against unfavourable weather, for a spoilt garden fete will cost the uninsured one a packet of money. Not only does he lose the entrance money but he has to make good the spoilt decorations and stand the loss of the wasted food. He who depends on the grace of the heavens is therefore insured. This is where the man with the rainpot comes in. He is employed by the insurance companies. With him on the scene the organisers just open their rain policies and watch the course of events with complacency. They are protected from any financial losses. Should there be a downpour, they gather round the man with the rainpot. Their well-being depends on his vessel. He hopes that it will only rain a little, for he represents the interest of his company. The organisers would like to see a good downpour for there would then be no doubt as to the damage. The man with the rainpot reports to his company at the end of the day. If 2 mm. of rain was insured and only 1-1/2 mm fell, then one's sympathy is with the organisers, for they receive no indemnity.

Each Hour Of Insurance Costs Money

It also depends on the insured time of day. One only insures onself for a short time because each hour costs money. Should a garden fete take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon then it is advisable to be insured against the downpour which possibly would come down between 2 and 3 o'clock. For at that hour the intending visitors would go to the window and consider whether the weather is favourable for a garden fete. Here a sudden storm could bring the promoters to ruin; whereas at 4 o'clock there is not much left to spoil; all tables are taken.

Whoever avails himself of the rain insurance takes a gamblt. For example, a football match is to be insured from ten to three against 2 mm. of rain. Play commences at 2.30. The organisers' costs are 3,000 marks. Against that, because it is a match of some importance, comes the gross income of 8,000 marks. At eleven o'clock there is a heavy shower. The man with the rain pot cannot help registering after twenty minutes 3.1 mm. of rain, which is very embarrassing for him, but for the organisers it is important and useful. For the insurance has come off. Towards 12 o'clock the sun breaks through the clouds and play can commence in brilliant sunshine. A lucky day for the promoters of the match!

"Climatic Atlas" Basis For Business

The premiums of these Pluvial Policies are arranged according to the science of Probability of the Meteorological Stations. This is higher in May than in August. In Berlin it is lower than in Munich. In the morning it varies from the afternoon. It is gauged by statistics. The most important factor in the calculation of premiums is the German Climatic Atlas. Without it the Company would be helpless. It is understood that the scale of the premiums rises with the amount of rainfall in a district. In Brandenburg, where there is little rain, organisers stand a better chance than in Elberfeld, where it is continually raining.

Also the time of day when it usually rains varies according to districts. In Berlin it seldom rains in the morning but usually during afternoon coffee. In Hamburg, it is generally wet in the evenings. This knowledge is the basis on which the premiums are calculated. And the Insurance-Director, who knows the depressing areas, avoids them in summer like the plague. He spends his time near Berlin, where there is the least rainfall in Germany. And in the mountains he travels only in winter, for then in all probability the rain turns to snow.

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,
I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

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Dear Sir,
I am very pleased to inform you that I appeared for the A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, and have passed the whole examination.
With best wishes for your continued success,
Yours faithfully,
DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,
J. H. Bennett

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To STUDENTS LIVING ABROAD or on the high seas, a good supply of lessons is given, so that they may be done in their order and despatched to us for examination and correction. They are then sent back with more work, and in this way a continuous stream of work is always in transit from the Student to us and from us to the Student, therefore distance makes no difference.

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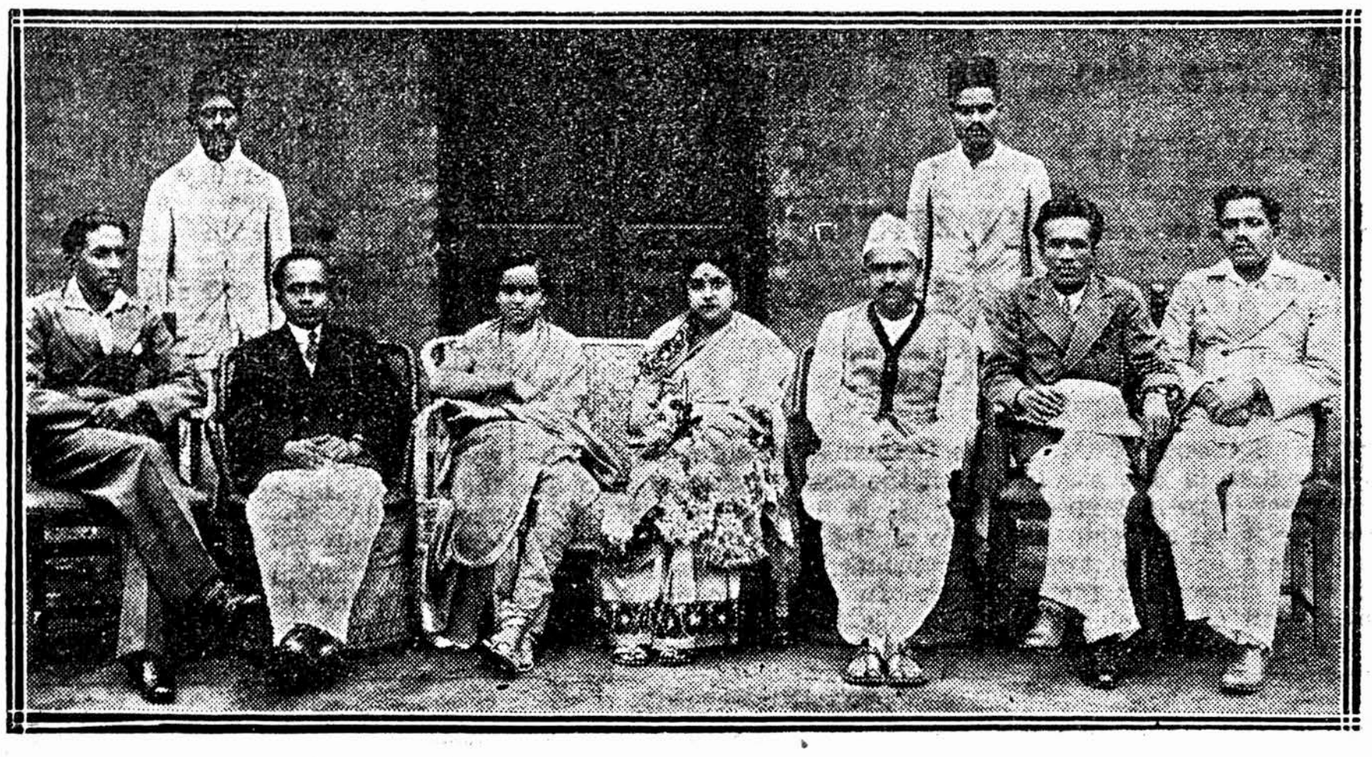
Around Theatre & Film Land



Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya recently opened the Karnatak Talkies at Dharwar during her tour of the province. Photo shows promoters of the concern with Mrs. Kamaladevi in their midst.

MAMMOTH STUDIO BUILDING PROGRAMME: NINE NEW SOUND STAGES

A building programme which will practically double the production capacity of the combined Warner Bros.—First National and Cosmopolitan studios in Burbank California, has been approved by Jack L. Warner, vice-president in charge of production there, and will be rushed to completion during the summer and early fall.

This expansion programme involves the purchase of enormous amounts of materials, the employment of several thousand men and will require at least six months of continuous building to complete.

Studio enlargement has been made necessary at this time for greater efficiency, according to Jack L. Warner, because of the size and importance of the new year's schedule, recently announced.

"Such pictures as 'Captain Blood,' 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' 'The Green Light,' 'Frisco Kid,' 'The Green Pastures,' 'San Quentin,' 'Anthony Adverse,' 'Legionnaire,' 'Petrified Forest,' 'Lafitte, The Pirate,' '3 Men on a Horse' and 'Ceiling Zero' will tax even our enlarged plant almost to capacity because of the great number of huge sets required during their production.

"The building programme is also an economical gesture at this time because it will enable us to concentrate our production activities on a picture on the one lot, thus saving huge amounts in transportation costs and avoiding all delays due to the moving of companies from one studio to another.

"We feel that this substantial evidence of our confidence in the future will be translated into bigger and better pictures a greater programme of entertainment for the public and increased efficiency in our own companies."

Final bids on all projects were reviewed last week by Harry M. Warner, president of the Warner companies, now in Hollywood, and by Jack L. Warner, Hal B. Wallis, chief production executive, and by William Koenig, studio manager, and contracts will be awarded at once. Actual construction will start within ten days, under the direct supervision of William Koenig.

Nine new sound proof stages are to be built, bringing the total number at the Burbank plant to eighteen and giving Warner Bros.—First National studios the largest stage floors area in the motion picture industry. One of these stages will complete the double row of eight stages as laid out in the original studio plans and will be of equal size and of similar construction. Eight others will be built in a second quadrangle on ground now being cleared of exterior sets for this purpose. These will be slightly smaller but similar in appearance and plan with the nine stages now in use on the lot.

"CRAFTS" BUILDING

The largest single construction job will be the erection of a new "Crafts" building, which will house the various shops and mills destroyed during the fire on the back lot some months ago. This building will cover three and a half acres of ground, will be of steel, concrete and glass construction and will, when finished, be the largest studio building in existence. It will be 420 feet long and 308 feet wide, and will have a basement and a mezzanine floor. The main floor will have ceiling clearance sufficient to enable artisans to build the largest sets there for later transfer to the sound stages. All cross walls will be of glass and the outside wall above the four foot level, will also be glass.

A new property building on the west edge of the lot and a battery of twelve standard film vaults, the latter already under construction, are next in importance in this expansion programme. Several miles of concrete and asphalt paving, many blocks of conduits carrying power, water, gas and compressed air to the stages and to these other new buildings will also be provided. Several underground transformer vaults will be included in the building programme, as well.

Some idea of the extent of these operations can be gleaned from the advance figures compiled by Lewis Geib, head of the studio technical departments and directly in charge of all construction.

More than three ship loads of lumber will be used. Six hundred tons of steel will be used in the Crafts building alone. The new film vaults will hold 33,000,000 feet of film. Forty thousand panes of glass will be required. Between ten and twelve acres of roofing will be needed and enormous quantities of cement, iron, copper and flooring materials will be purchased.

To provide room for this extensive remodelling of the studio, a great tract of exterior sets is now being cleared in addition to the part of the lot that was burned over. New exterior sets, streets, cities, towns of every description, are now being built. More than a thousand workmen are employed at present on this part of the project alone. The total employment supplied by the completed improvements will run high into the thousands.

A concrete retaining wall along the north bank of the Los Angeles river which bounds the studio grounds on the south, will be constructed immediately, to eliminate all future danger of flood water damage to the enlarged lot. This will be more than eight hundred feet long, eight feet high and seven feet thick at the bottom affording complete protection.

These additions when completed, will make the combined Warner Bros.—First National studios, which also house the Cosmopolitan productions, the largest picture making plant in the world.

HOW DIRECTORS DRESS WHILST WORKING

Workmen On The Lot

Alert picture-goers know film directors by the individuality reflect in their work. Hollywood knows them best by the way they dress on the set. Many and various are the costumes of these men-behind-the-scenes, whose individual talent is largely responsible for the success or failure of a picture. A survey at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer iets these results. The rangy fraame of W. S. Van Dyke is recognizable by two characteristic kinds of garb. On an interior set he wears a plain business suit, day in and day out for several months. Then suddenly it disappears and is never seen again. When on location, he wears khaki whipcord breeches, high leather boots, military shirt and coat. Richard Boleslawski could easily be mistaken for a workman on the lot. Tall, broad of beam, with large capable hands, he wears heavy leather boots, plain black trousers held up by a belt, and an ordinary plain shirt. The only "artistic" note is a coloured kerchief about his neck, and even this resembles the red bandanna of a railway lineman. Clarence Brown shows the informal Hollywood influence in his dress. He wears a striped, turtle-neck sweater, gum-sole shoes, slacks, and a leather jacket. George Cukor could be a sedate young business man, for all his clothes show of his proved artistic ability. He prefers plain black suits, black shoes white shirts, and conservative ties. Jack Conway dresses like a sport-loving breeder of fine horses. His clothes are smart, dapper and well-tailoured. He is seldom without a soft felt hat. With an ordinary sweater bagging down over his trousers, Frank Lloyd always looks perfectly at home when working on a picture. Sam Wood is credited with wearing the best looking foulards on the M-G-M lot. William Wellman's shoes never need cleaning. William K. Howard's only eccentricity is a long scarf thrown over the shoulders of his suit-coat. And so they go, each about his own duties, oblivious of these idiosyncracies by which Hollywood tabulates them.

SCREEN LIFE IN HOLLYWOODLAND

Homes, American And English

(By David Bali, B.A.N.Y.I.M.P.Ph. S.M.P.E. (U.S.A.).

Surrounded by beautiful Beverly hills Hollywoodland is the eyes and the ears of the world. There is attraction for every sort of talent, who like Greta Garbo find a chance to revive the dead theatrical life of the public.

Every effort of the Directors and of the stars goes towards making the public cine-minded. The representation of daily life becomes the criterion of the producers. The celluloid should not only show action or few beautiful faces, but the very action, the words and the faces should convey the true feelings of the player. Action is nothing if with it the words fail to show the emotions, and should let the public think, that the player is not only playing but feels the same way as he would feel in ordinary daily life. If there is any tragedy the player should be a part of it. In order to attract the curious minded public action must be true to the life that it represents.

Monotony is the enemy of interest. Instead of killing the interest the actor should understand the psychology of cinemagoers, and let them believe that what he says he means it. If he can direct the theatergoer's imagination and interest, he has fulfilled his mission.

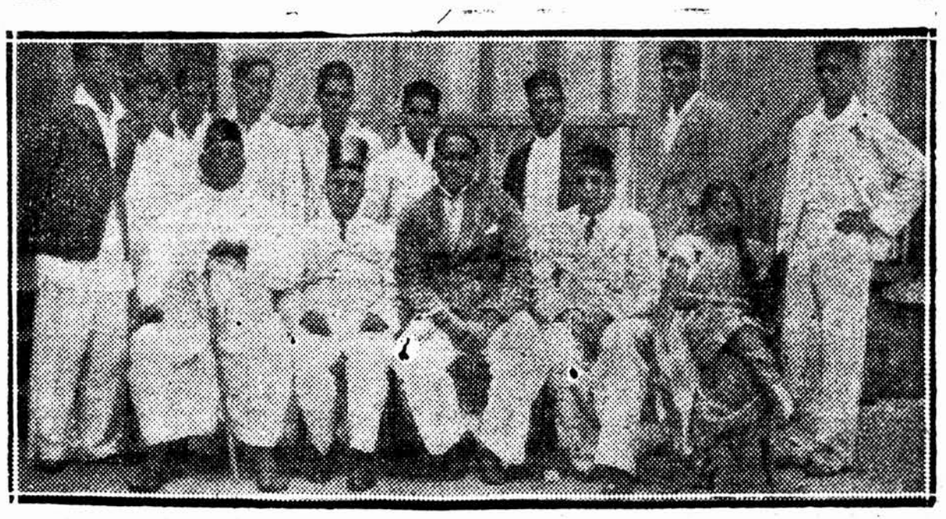
For this the study of human life should be thorough. Hollywood's "dropping in" habit is something not to do. An Englishman thinks a home should be a man's castle not everybody's playground. The thing that surprises about most Hollywood homes is their openness to the outside. Every one walking or driving by can look right into the living rooms and not into the gardens. There is a distinct feeling of a lack of privary. The reason for this is, that people in this town do not consider their homes as places in which to find relaxation, recreation and privacy. It is generally a place to eat occasional meals and sleep or entertain the continual flow of friends and acquaintances who drop in.

This habit of dropping in though showing the admirable trait of hospitality has tendency to turn one's home into a playground. Such homes are usually furnished not according to their own taste, but according to what he thinks his guests would like. William Wyler while courting Margaret Sullavan during the filming of "The Good Fairy" was true to this habit. They even took frequent rides together around the Universal lot on a motor-cycle that Wyler borrowed from a speed cop. In order to fulfill the Wyler's boyhood wish Margaret sent her husband a birthday gift. It was a shiny new motor-cycle.

KATHAKALI

Stray Thoughts On Malabar Dance

By: RAJENDRA SHANKAR.



Ketkar's Art Institute held its annual gathering on Sunday last at the Jinnah Hall under the presidency of Principal Atre, when the guests were treated to a select programme of music, etc.

"The articles by Mr. C. K. Nambiar in the Sunday editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" have been doubly interesting for me. I find the art of Kathakali very developed, fascinating (not in the loose sense of the term!) but at the same time rather intriguing; which accounts for one part of the interest, while the other lies in atetempts of a more thorough and comparative study of the subject. I hope that the writer will, therefore, give me the privilege of revising some of his views where no doubt. in a hasty summarisation he has fallen off the track.

To begin at the beginning, love it as I do, I cannot, voice with the writer that 'the art of Kathakali. . . has preserved for us the classical Hindu 'Natya' art in "all its freshness. . .' (Italics mine). Though based on it as all other existing classical forms are, it has gone ahead in many directions evolving a technique of its own and eschewing in many instances the injunctions and methods laid down in the Bharata Natya Sastra, to which I believe the writer refers when he talks of "classical Hindu 'Natya' art." In a popular survey of this kind it is no use entering into details. The Vacika abhinaya which is so elaborately treated (Natya Sastra Chs. XV, XVII, XIX. etc.) is completely absent in that sense from the art of Kathakali, which is a pantomime. In matters of hastabhinaya (the mudras) it follows the 'Hastalaksanadipika', but differs from this text also in several striking manners. The text referred to above quotes Bharata every time but the formation and meanings of the Mudras are very different from the text quoted. The similarity of the Kathakali to Bharata Natya is rather striking in its technique of the expression of the Rasas and Bhavas (N. S. Chs. VII and VIII.) This broad comparison will help to make my point clear to a certain extent.

CENTRES OF TRAINING

The reference to the Sahitya Parisad of Kerala is confusing. To the best of my knowledge that venerable literary association has done nothing in actually organising shows or founding an institution for imparting training in that art. The only institution of this type is the Kerala Kalamandalam founded by Poet Vallathol some five years back with the help and untiring zeal of its secretary Mukunda Raja. There has been some talk of other similar institutions being established but. definite information on that score is still lacking. There exist, however, isolated centres where a good actor trains some enthusiastic students of the neighbourhood like in Malackal Kilimanoor, near Atingal under Keshavan or in Thakazhi near Alleppey under Sankaran Namboodiri (where Debendra Shankar who did the 'Hunter Dance' etc., in the Uday Shankar Company is now studying) and various other places. Vengayil Nayanar. a landlord of north Malabar has started another in his own house. But the Kalamandalam near Trichur is the only regularly established school where real solid work is being done. Unfortunately there is a dearth of students, but inspite of all this I see a great future for this institution for it is started on the right basis. The organisation is marvellous and the discipline of work compares very favourably with any Western institution of the kind. They are giving free lodging, boarding and training to poor and talented boys who are certainly shaping into very prominent actors of the future. Indeed Gopinath who has now made his name through Ragini Devi belonged to this school, and a month or so back a very promising student of the Kalamandalam, Madhavan by name, joined the troupe of Uday Shankar. His initial training has been so fine and thorough that within this incredibly short time he has picked up the dances. and has further contributed to the realization of Shankar's dream of creating a ballet from the theme of 'Kirat and Arjuna' which they might stage in the beginning of September in Calcutta.

And if for maintaining such an institution the management is forced to the extremes of giving shows by the sale of tickets, there seems to be nothing very blameworthy, when we consider how much is thrown away for the current trash in films and cheap kind of attractions. On the other hand the upkeep of the Institution needs more money than could be acquired by performing at the house of a patron for perhaps ten to twenty rupees and food for the night. And after all for a good cause or a good thing everyone could pay for the ticket at least, even if he were unable to hand over a substantial donation.

After this degression in which I have tried to give an idea of the kind of institution existing. I would like to resume in passing that certain facts given by Mr. Nambiar are misleading.

THE MUSIC

The Kathakalis use Maddalam and not mridanga, which are very different in purpose though somewhat similar in shape. The other drum which is used is slung from the shoulder and beaten on the side uppermost with a stick and the palm, or two pieces of sticks as the case might be. This is called Chenda and is a speciality of Kerala, producing at close quarters almost deafening results if played upon with full force.

THE MAKE-UP

Coming to the make-up of the Asuric characters there is a mention of 'attaching 'two' round balls. the size of marbles, to the tip of the nose.' This however is not the case. There is only one knob on the nose and another on the forehead, and if the writer is sure to have seen two on any occasion, I can only explain away the incident by presuming that the one from above fell and stuck precariously to the other on the tip of the nose!

The discussion of the history, origin and development is fraught with difficulties, as our informations. gathered mostly through tradition, would hardly stand much of a historical bleaching. But the writer seems to assume that whatever has been done by way of reform and improvement in the various branches of the art of Kathakali is entirely due to Saktan Tampuran of Kottyam.

The four important works written by this prince are still popular, and various evidences tend to show that besides a playwright he was a very good actor and musician himself, and must have been responsible for a good deal of reforms. The breast—plate in the case of men, which the writer mentions as abandoned after the time of Tampuran, is still retained. But no history would be complete without bringing in the name of the Raja of Kotarakara (1500 to 1550) who arranged the story of Ramanattam into eight plays and is also believed to have introduced some changes. The Raja of Kottayam (1670 and not 1792) comes next, but stands head and shoulder above the others.

According to tradition the giving up of the masks and bringing in this elaborate system of facial make-up are ascribed to one Kaplingat Nambudiri but this proves the truth as far as tradition goes. Kalladikote (near Palghat) the Raja of Vettathund and Panavalli (near Vaikona) have also to be mentioned in this connection as having had much to do in introducing minor changes which still prevail to this day in the parts concerned.

Speaking of the Koothu. one finds mention of them even as early as the first century of the Malayalam era during the time of the Perumals, or about the 10th century A.D. This institution of the Chakiar Koothu seems very old, and they have been for ages fulfilling the roll of the reciter of the Pravandhams which they do in a singularly masterly way, knitting in current phases of life, customs and mannerisms. An equivalent institution to the Pravandham Koothu is well known in the north under the name of 'Katha' or 'vyakhya.'

BACK-GROUND

The adaption of decorations from the decadent Tamil stage is very rightly condemned, and as far as I know this is not contemplated in any way to constitute one of the items of improvement for a modern version of Kathakali. And after all is said and done in favour of the incandescent light, I would still stand for the 'old fashioned Nilavilakku.' The writer seems to forget that the flames from the copious wicks give a light that is vibrant with life, sentient in itself, sweeping and flaring up as if swayed by the mood of the play. creating spots of light and wiping them off with quivering shade. making it the focus of all action. Then again the first appearance of the characters from behind the curtain gives one an impression of seeing the face rise out of fire, so close they get to it, and no other process of illumination could give this remarkable effect.

And as long as we retain the light the question of a coloured background, in keeping with the pervading sentiment of the play, becomes pointless, apart from the fact that the choice of suitable colours in itself constitutes a problem where the Sastra (N. S. VI. 42 & 43) might come in conflict with experience.

What sounds so incongruous is the suggestion of 'a properly fashioned proscenium with wings for the actors to emerge from. . .' This will start robbing the show of its inherent simplicitey which is also its strength. out of which it grows and creates the illusions, and from where it so well succeeds in playing on the complete gamut of human sentiments. The curtain held in front is a wonderful procedure. and in no other manner could the thing be made so simple and portable. But it is held up rather long in performances of orthodox types where the purpose seems to play the night out and instances of unnecessary prolongations are abundant. Many go to sleep in between and only wake up when the Chenda heralds the finale, when the evil character is killed after showing fight and the ultimate good ever prevails over the temporary evil.

Mr. Nambiar's suggestion of setting about reforms very carefully is sound. In the stampede for reforms, improvements and modernization one never knows where the things will lead to. The Kalamandala which is an established body would do well to call people representing all the branches of this art and set about systematically with one item after another, and bring in whatever changes are compatible with the spirit of the show and in keeping with the demands of the time. There seems to be no other way out of it. It is like Mohammad and the mountain, this relation between the time and the art. We are assured, however, that time will not slide back except repeating itself in cycles, (I may not be up-to-date in this notion of time!) and so it would be rather safe do something than wait for the public taste to come back. The temporary cessation in the beat of the pulse, and the discontinuity of flow only tend to show that something is not right somewhere.

BRIGHT FUTURE

The Kathakali has a bright prospect ahead. The Kalamandala troupe had a very good success in Rangoon and other towns of Burma last year, which proves that the art could be understood out of Kerala, or at least appreciated. The news of their going to Ahmedabad by the end of this September and attempting to give a few performances in Bombay will, I am sure, be hailed as very welcome. Enough has been written from time to time to edge the appepite all the keener for it. I only hope that the usage of the huge oil lamp will not be forbidden by the 'Fire Department.'

A great deal of interest has been evinced by foreigners like Alice Boner, Stan Harding, Arnold Bake, Beryl de Zoete, Mrs. Hatches etc. and the art has directly inspired or actually helped artists like Uday Shankar, Ragini Devi, Shreemati Hatisingh (the two latter being at present at the Kalamandalam). Menaka, Saradindu Sinha (of Shantiniketan and lately of Shankar Troupe). Shanti Ghosh (Shantiniketan), Debendra Shankar and others. Kanak Lata, whose health does not permit going with the party to the protracted European and American tour, intends going to Kalamandalam to study Mohiniyattam under Kalyani Amma. a branch of the Kalamandala which affords an unique opportunity to girls to study this art which has very few expnents left, and Kalyani Amma is certainly one of the best.

Experience and observation have shown me that a thorough ground work in Kathakali excercises and technique would make the learning of any other form of Hindu dancing comparatively easier. The greatest boon it can confer is the one of expressions without which movements are but motion in space: insipid, unconvincing, lifeless.

In conclusion I wish to thank Mr. Nambiar for the various problems in the constructional history which some of his conclusions have given rise to for a student of Kathakali to solve. The revival of dance forms in Tamil land is very vigorous and satisfactory, and I for one have no more apprehension of any of these forms dying of natural death, except of strangulation at the onslaught of unwise reforms.

Books And Their Writers

A TAMIL CLASSIC

THE KURAL OR THE MAXIMS OF TIRUVALLUVAR. Translated by V. V. S. Aiyar, The Bharadvaja Ashrama, Shermadevi, South India.

Acharya V. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar was a refugee in Pondicherry during the war. The Madras Government was manoeuvring for his deportation from Pondicherry. At that time when he was expecting an order to leave his dear land he was thinking of "the best thing for him to do under these circumstances," and he hit upto the idea of translating "the most perfect of the ancient Tamil classics," and this beautiful translation is the esult.

Two thousand years ago, according to tradition, Tiruvalluvar, which only means: "the devote of the Valluva caste," was born. His father was Brahmin, his mother a pariah, but brought up by a Brahmin and given in marriage to Bhagavan his father. He took to weaving "as the most innocent of all professions." His marriage life was exemplary and is a theme of beautiful stories.

His main work, the "Kural" is divided into three main parts: Righteousness, Politics and Love. Righteousnes with Love; Gentle Righteousness.

> "They are fools who say that love is for the righteous alone; for even against the evil-minded love is the only ally for a man."

"The man that loveth not is like a dry tree in the wilderness." It is a world of a children and laughter, of uprightness and charity that he wants around him. The second part deals with wealth. "The underlying idea seems to be that wealth cannot be amassed or enjoyed in security except under a stable and well-ordered government." It is full of wise saws for princes, and statesmen, and diplomats and ministers. The third part deals with love. It haunts one with its delicacy and dramatic fidelity. It is life when seen and experienced by a poet who was a lover and an artist. We read these beautiful verses fresh like the chaplet of flowers, though two milleniums have gone by. The translator has done great service to his country and to Tamil literature, by translating this wonderful classic in English. In this garden of beauty and wisdom called "The Kural" there is self-respect, and there is joy. Some of the chapters on Love would be hard to beat for sheer realism.

> "Verily will she give some piquancy to the delights of our embrace by just feigning a quarrel for some time."

R.V.

A KANARESE TRADE JOURNAL

"Vima Vanijya," is a Kanerese monthly journal from Bangalore City dealing with trade and commerce. This is possibly the first journal in Kannada which is mainly devoted to this subject. Readers of Kannada in the country are many and most of them are engaged in commerce. There are several journals in Kannada, but Karnatak lacked a first rate journal mainly devoted to commerce and trade. The present journal will be a useful guide to the commercial community of Karnatak. Well-known writers like Messrs. D. K. Bharadwaj, Devudu Sastry, Jangin Murugayya and Srimathi Kalyanamma are contributors to the journal. We wish all success to "Vima Vanijya."

A. E. S.

(Continued on page 20).

ENGLAND X-RAYED!

OH YOU ENGLISH. By D. F. Karaka. Frederick Muller, Ltd. London. Price 5 shillings.

Mr. Karaka, who has the distinction of being the first Indian President of the Oxford University Union and who wrote last year "The Pulse of Oxford," has repaid a long-standing debt of his people to Great Britain. He nas written a book about England. He presents England as he, a barbarian, saw it and in these pages we have the picture of England very different, indeed, from what the Englishman would have us believe.

It is the peculiar characteristic of the English race that they seriously consider themselves to be "God's Chosen People," the most civilized creatures on earth, who have a right to look down upon every other people. An Englishman, secure in the illusion that he is the heir to world's finest civilization, regards all others, especially those of the Orient, with a feeling which at its best is patronizing, and at its worst is the cant of "trusteeship."

"Oh! You English" would help to make some of the more sensible Englishmen realise that their civilization is after all not quite so beautiful as they have been thinking all along.

In nine chapters, Mr. Karaka, in his characteristic forthright, uncompromising and yet fascinating style, has written one of the most convincing indictments of the western civilization. He lifts the veil from England and lets us see the reality behind its mask of paint and powder and rouge. He talks of their snobbery, of their craze for sport, their thirst of sensation. He exposes how the glittering civilization of Mayfair and Bond Street is built on the foundation of starving English proletariat who are exploited to keep the "Upper Ten" supplied with all their luxuries from costly limousines to an Empire to play with.

Mr. Karaka has done a distinct service to the Englishmen. By pointing out their defects, "the stuff they are made of," he has given them an opportunity to reflect, and before it is too late to change their opinion of their civilization and get rid of the notion that an Englishman was born to rule over others.

K. A. A.

Motor & Railway Transport

"A SURVEY OF MOTOR BUS TRANSPORTATION IN SIX DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY" by D. R. Gadgil, M.A., Litt. (Cantab), and L. V. Gogate, B.Sc., (N. Carolina). (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Publication No. 4).

Messrs. Gadgil and Gogate have presented in this survey a detailed and intensive study of the state of automobile transportation in 6 districts of Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Handicapped by want of adequate readymade, authoritative data, and the refusal of information from such sources as the railway system operating in the region surveyed, the authors have, nevertheless, made every effort they possibly could to collect material by personal inquiry from individual bus-owners or operators, and actual investigation on the spot of routes, mileage, working conditions, etc. Not only have they prepared and circulated a questionnaire (copy of which, however, is not appended in the publication) but have often personally filled in the queries by discussions on the spot, and sifted the answers, to avoid any risk of illiterate informants misleading the investigator. A road and rail map of the districts surveyed, and a number of statistical tables make the information compiled as compact and handy as is possible to under the circumstances.

After a brief introductory chapter laying out the scope of the enquiry, (in which the authors are careful to point out in what respects their study differs from the rather comprehensive survey of Messrs. Mitchell and Kirkness "On the Present State of Road and Railway Competition and Possibilities of their Future Co-ordination,") they proceed to describe the existing railways in the region surveyed, and the several kinds of roads,—Provincial, District Boards' and Local Authorities',—or metalled and bridged highways, metalled but unbridged roads, and unmetalled tracts. They point out the defects and inadequacy of these prerequisites of an efficient and economical transport system, both in relation to the area served and the population, noting the lack of balance, bridges and repairs. They assign the lack of balance in the road system generally to the poor condition of district local board finances. Even the Provincial road mileage is not increasing, nor expenditure on maintenance of roads. The authors are aware of the division of functions between the Central and the Provincial authorities, in regard to railways (Central) and roads (Provincial), which is sure to bring about a growing conflict in the future Constitution, if the Provincial economy demands greater attention to roads in preference to railways. The former are cheaper to construct and maintain than the Railways; and the provision of rolling stock, while constitutes a heavy item of railway capital expenditure, may be passed on to private transport agency, if the whole business of transport is not conducted as a Government or semi-government enterprise. The authors consider that Central revenues make a heavy charge upon automobile traffic; and would recommend the abolition of the existing wheel taxes and road tolls, to be substituted for by a consolidated and graduated Provincial motor tax as an essential reform for the better development of this business

The three chapters dealing with "Business units and their organisation" (III), "Bus-sales and Sales Finance" (IV) and "Traffic" (V) are as informative as they are critical and suggestive. The authors, being concerned mainly with the situation as it is, do not devote any considerable portion of their study to such problems as wholesale reorganisation of the existing road transport facilities as a collective provincial enterprise; or even as a State-regulated, but co-ordinated provincial concern, somewhat on the lines of the new consolidated London Transport System. The sections dealing with accidents, goods, and passenger traffic, conditions of service, competition with other forms of transport, and the place of "Agents" in the business as a whole, make particularly interesting reading, often throwing new light, or presenting some old familiar feature from a new angle, which doubly enhances the value of the work. They do not consider the competition of the motor vehicle has materially affected the earnings of the railways as yet, though the latter have taken alarm, and are already devising measures to check this competition; while the competition of animal drawn vehicle with the motor transport is still considerable. The analysis of earnings and expenditure of bus services are models of field research which make the work as a whole specially commendable to every student of the Transport Problems of India.

K. T. SHAH.

STERILISATION

JANANAKSHAMATA,— Arthat Santatiniyamanacni shastrakr.ya, by Dr. Ramchandra Anant Rairkar M. B. B.S., pp. 103 Crown Octavo, price as 12, published by the Chitrashala Press, Poona.

This book treats of the surgical method of making men or women sterile, the operations known technically as 'vasectomy' and 'salpingeently," which consist in cutting out pieces of the ducts which conduct the semen from the testes to the urethral passage in the case of the men and the Fallopian tubes which conduct the mature ovum from the ovary to the womb in the case of the woman. Though the book shows signs of carelessness in many places, it gives useful information to those who have already a sufficient number of children and desire a permanent method of birth control instead of bothering about the rubber caps and chemicals usually prescribed where a permanent effect is not desired. Men are usually deterred from a surgical operation by the fear of becoming impotent, which is absolutely groundless according to the experience of thousands who have undergone the operation. Dr. Norman Haire reports, on the contrary, that he finds a general all-round improvement in health in most cases. The author also discusses the sterilising of the unfit, idiots and semi-idiots and others who are likely to transmit dangerous or extremely undesirable qualities to their offspring. The subject is being discussed in almost all advanced countries at present, as it requires special legislation to make such operations on idiots legal even if not desired by the patients. America has already such legislation in force in some States and it is eminently desirable that it should be imitated elsewhere. As usual, however, religious opposition hampers progress in this direction as in every other.

The explanation given by the author as to the legal position is not very clear. There has been ment, of a superior young Ame as yet no legal decision in England or here to show whether the operation is legal even if desired by the patient. Dr. Norman Haire, however, wrote to me on this point that in his opinion it was perfectly legal if done at the patient's desire and at his expense, but not at public expense, i.e., in public hospitals.

A useful book on the whole for people who want detailed information about these operations.

R. D. KARVE.

About Studios And Stars

ANNA PAVLOVA ON THE SCREEN

(From Our Film Correspondent).
(By Air Mail.)

A film is now being produced at the British International Studios at Elsttee in which the art of Anna Pavlova will be brought back to the screen. Film libraries all over the world have been combed to find pictures of the ballerina, and masses of documentary flashes showing her at work have been discovered. A story has been written round them; shrivelled negotives have been chemically treated so that their photography looks as good as new. And Pavlova will dance her swan dance again on the screen. M. Victor Dandre, Pavlova's husband, who is supervising the ballet production, has insisted that all the performers shall be British. There will be incorporated in the production pictures shall be British. There will be incorporated in the production pictures of Pavlova's dances which were made in Hollywood. The "Dying Swan" dance will be included as well as the beautiful "Spotlight" dance which was presented at a memorial performance at the London Hippodrome. On a darkened stage the spotlight hovers over the spot where Pavlova might be dancing and the beam of light follows the intricacies of the dance as carefully as though it was actually taking place.

Shortly before she died Pavlova was in America. There she made a photographic record of her greatest dances. It ran for an hour, and was inspired by Joe Schenck, the movie magnate who, until he recently merged Fox and Twentieth Century, was the guiding genius behind the affairs of Chaplin and Fairbanks. Not more than a dozen people saw the film. It went into the vaults the moment Pavlova died. Its rights have now been purchased by the British International Studios which is to make the film. Carl Laemmle, who produced the film, has just turned over the use of the negative to the company. In All the present producers have secured complete, or almost complete, records of six of her ballets. A notable feature of the production is the willingness of Pavlova's original company to cooperate. M. Algeranoff will direct the choreography and Mr. Aubrey Hitchins will act as narrator. The proceeds of the film are to be devoted to the erection of the Pavlova Memorial Fountain in Regent's Park.

SHAKESPEARE.

Shakespeare is being brought to the screen—with the full resources of two of Hollywood's major producing companies. One picture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is completed and ready for exhibition. "Romeo and Juliet" has been in the throes of production for some weeks. The coming year is likely, also, to bring us "Twelfth Night," (featuring Marion Davies), "As You Like it," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Warners Brothers, pioneers of the sound-film, have started what they feel to be a screen "revolution" of almost equal dimensions, by their adaptation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the first film production undertaken by Max Reinhardt. Already a rival studio, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, has selected one of its most popular artists, Norma Shearer, to play Juliet to an as-yet-unnamed actor's Romeo.

LIFE OF MOZART

In the meantime, Clive Brooks, who recently arrived in this country from Hollywood, will appear in two films, the first of which will be "London Symphony", by Mr. H. M. Harwood from a story by Philip and Anthony Gibbs. Victoria Hopper will play in two films, "Whom the Gods Love". which is based on the life of Mozart, and will be made in Vienna and Salzburg, and "Come Live With Me", a modern cameydrama by Miss Margaret Kennedy. Leslie Henson, as "Mr.Everyman", will play the leading part in three films, and Master Hughie Green will appear in a film version of "Midshipman Easy". prepared for the screen by Mr. Anthony Kimmins.

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM.

This reminds me of Sir Thomas Beecham's first "appearance" in film-work on Sunday last. He conducted his own orchestra and singers at the studios of the Associated Talking Pictures, for musical recordings in "Whom the Gods Love," a film based on the life of Mozart. During an interval I had a chat with him. He said "My one regret is that more of the music of Mozart has not been included in the film, although I am given what are alleged to be excellent reasons why, in the life of the world's greatest composer, so little of his music should be heard. I am further given to understand that this apparent discrepancy or paradox is entirely characteristic of film management and outlook." Sir Thomas looks forward some day to seeing a film on the life of Shakespeare which will not contain one single literary reference to the work of the Bard.

The great conductor's eyes still sparkled with mirth as he said that one way to play a symphony of Mozart was to start with ten bars. Then stop for two minutes, leaving the audience to imagine what they liked; continue for a beat and then to have complete silence for half an hour! "One can foresee the day," continued Sir Thomas, "when millions of people will go to the concert rooms with the full expectation of enjoying themselves thoroughly in these circumstances." Then Sir Thomas strolled off to take his place under the blazing lights again, and Mr. Ernest Irving, musical director of the Associated Talking Pictures, replied to Sir Thomas's cheerful criticisms. "Thirty Mozart excerpts," he said, "will be used in the film, including his operas and serenades. And I should like to know of any other film which has had one Mozart excerpt in it."

RENE CLAIR BUSY.

I paid a visit to the Isleworth studios of London Films on Monday afternoon where I found Rene Clair directing "The Ghost Goes West." The new film is about an American millionaire who buys up an old haunted Scottish castle and ships it to the United States. The ghost goes with it too. So does its modern owner (Robert Donat), a descendant of the ghost. In America, both meet attractive Jean Parker, who plays the daughter of the millionaire. The end is fairly obvious. It seems a slight thing, but Rene is taking it very seriously as it is the first film he has made outside his native soil, France. He is paying much attention to detail. When I arrived at the studio he was shooting a short sequence showing Robert Donat and Jean Parker talking near a suit of armour—converted to a radio set—which her father has imported. A matter of 100 words perhaps. But four hours later he was still shooting it. When his mind was at ease after the shot Claire assured me that now that he is in England he has changed his ways and his technique. "My French films were easy to me," he said, I write their story, their talk, everything. In this film I do not write the story or talk, though I help with it. But I concentrate on making it English and American. I must not use so much fantasy now. Still I use music to make many effects, but not so much. It is very hard, but I like very much working here."

The German Film Export Association announces that about 95 per cent. of the German film producers, renters, and exporters have issued their programmes for the coming season, from which it appears that about 140 new German films will be put into production.

The Tobis-Cinema Company heads the list with 37 films, the most important of which is "The Emperor of California," the exteriors of which are now being taken in America, and a Jannings film under the direction of Carl Froelicj. The Ufa and Bavaria companies each have 15 films in their programme. Of the total number of films 13 are described as historical and costume pictures, 39 as straight plays, 32 as comedies, and 14 as musical and operetta films. The Ufa productions include "Black Roses," in which Lilian Harvey will appear, and "The Marriage of Figaro," based on Mozart's opera. Most of the productions in the Ufa programme will have French and German versions.

Emil Hannings will appear in three German films, "My Love for My Country," "The Regent" and "Trauculus," and German versions of "Pygmalion," "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Lady Windermere's Fan" are promised.

Who's Their Lady Friend? Jack Hulbert looks in at the Gaumont-British Studios to see how Cicely Courtneidge is faring on "Me and Marlborough." The other "Lady" is none other than Tom Walls, disguised as a French farm wife for the purpose of this new historical comedy.

Balgandharva, well-known star of the Marathi stage, takes the role of Saint Eknath in Prabhat's screen-drama "Mahatma" to be shortly released in Bombay.

Robert Montgomery Faces The Future

The spotlight of Hollywood will never swing away from Robert Montgomery. The star himself is prepared to snap it off when the right time comes. "I don't believe in wearing out a welcome on the screen any more than in private life," Montgomery remarked in a recent interview. "I'm ready to leave the moment the first signs appear on the horizon. But, I refer to pictures—not quitting an active life. Oh, no; not for a long time I hope. Perhaps it wasn't so ten years ago, but there are plenty of things for a talented"—this with a broad grin—"young man to do besides stand in front of a camera. "If he must work, there are radio dramatics, and the stage with its narrower appeal, and writing books which doesn't require what the camera does, and even doing something interesting in business. "And if he doesn't have to work, the whole world is open to him. There's all of knowledge to be learned—books to read, paintings to see, music to hear people to know, lakes to swim, streams to fish in, mountains to climb—the list is endless." For his own part, he intends, when that time comes, to lead a combination of the simple and the lively. His farm in Connecticut is "bought, paid for, and ready to be used at a moment's notice." It's only a few hours from New York The form is a realisation of a lifelong dream. Montgomery was born and raised in that part, and has always considered it home. Its icy waters and green springs are in his veins. He's happy when he's there. He is on his farm now after his return from a grand holiday in Europe. But in the meantime he has a steadily rising stardom and popularity, to consider. Although it is too early for official announcement, it is known at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer that a sturdy schedule is awaiting the return of the star. And those who know Montgomery forecast that he'll be impatient for the fun of gruelling hard work again, just as soon as he returns.

"The Errant Husband"

Explains Why It Is Impossible For Him To Be Honest

"The Neglected Wife" and "The Other Woman" having had their say, in the "News Chronicle," regarding their real as well as imaginary grievances against each other, the "Erring Husband," who was made the butt of indirect criticism by both the above, takes up the cudgels on his own behalf and ventilates his point of view in the matter, in an article contributed to the same journal, which we reproduce below.

You think, I suppose, that I make a rather despicable figure sitting with dignity at my desk in the office, dictating formal letters and impressing clients with an air of integrity which extends from my starched collar to the files and the safe in the corner of my room.

Perhaps, even, you think of me as a man with a flaw scarred across his character, as if, paising open the stiff white shirt which encases me like armour, you would find a smudge on the skin beneath, distinguishing me from other men.

Certainly you would be stupid to think so. but I have discovered that where the love affairs of other people are concerned the world is singularly and remarkably stupid.

Even my wife cannot see me clearly through the fog which has descended on our married life. She thinks that I have forgotten the past and all it meant to us. I know she thinks I have forgotten, because often when we are talking she goes out of her way to make references to it, mentioning some flower, a village street, a person's name, which will bring it back to me and somehow infuse the present with our old emotions.

When she does that. something seems to go dead inside me and although I can see the pain stiffening her face there is nothing I can say.

But I haven't forgotten, and I never shall. Those villages where we stayed with the children, an August in a seaside town in Wales, the flowers in the vases of our first house, those things stand around me now with their scents and little sounds as vividly as they ever did. It is I who have died, not they. It is I wno am the ghost, treading with unreal limbs in a country where I am a stranger.

That is why I am silent, because though I once tried forcing myself back, mimicking gestures and faking emotions I no longer felt, I found that it was hatefully and impossibly dishonest. a gruesome charade whilch disgraded ms ond could not deceive my wife.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

If you ask me when first it happened I can't tell you. All I know is that as the years went by, life became commonplace, a sort of dullness crept over it without my realising even what it meant. Those early years when we were in love were a range of mountains with sudden sheets of colour spread unexpectedly across the days.

Sometimes we stubbed our toes and quarrelled, and if we did it badly enough we seemed to be looking down a black precipice; but whatever happened it was exciting, and the smallest things, a hole in my sock, a bill we couldn't pay, seemed to mean a lot.

I don't even know how soon the excitement dripped away. One day I was introduced unromantically to the secretary of a solicitor whose offices I have to visit several times a week, and even then don't think I was suddenly faced with a choice which seemed important. It was merely that meeting her on those visits became an interesting event to me, there was a freshness about it which made it the one thing in a day's work and home afterwards which was more than a reflection of myself.

They say that leisure is the mother of all evil, and there was never a bigger lie. It is work, hard, grinding work at an office desk, which first of all absorbs your energies and then your interests, which kills the good things in you. If I had had the time, and if the tiredness hadn't eaten out my soul, perhaps I might have built up more common interests with my wife. books, plays, the opera, the details of our children's education, which might have kept our love alive.

My wife is my greatest friend, and has always been, but our home has become nothing more than an armchair into which I fall back at night. You don't realise what has happened until suddenly the old excitement is offered you, when meeting a girl and taking her out to dinner turns life back into a range of mountains with air whose freshness you had forgotten. And what are you to do then?

Well, you haven't any choice. The only man who thinks he has is a person who hasn't any need to live, the person who has spent his whole life groping round in the twilight, who married his wife with a veil across his eyes and who will live blindly like a mole for ever. Because, if it ever comes to you. that's what this "choice" amounts to: a choice between life and death; and if you know what life means, I repeat that there isn't any choice.

IMPOSSIBLE TO BE HONEST.

"But," you say, "be honest. You write anonymously but with fervour in a newspaper about the merits of infidelity. At least be faithful to yourself. Instead of sitting with dignity at your office desk, clear out and marry the girl you love. Tell your wife, since you think she knows already, that you are sorry but you have ceased to love her, and nothing can be done about it."

In theory it sounds simple, so simple that I know the argument by heart. But unfortunately there are practical details to be considered. There is my wife, who loves me without my deserving it. and who would be broken if I left. There are the children, who need a home and whom I love too much to leave.

These things make it impossible for me to be honest.

You think, perhaps, that I am content? You think I enjoy it when my wife makes those queer, forced references to a past where I am a stranger? You think I am satisfied to see the woman I love growing old unmarried? You think, do you, that it gives me a sort of sneaking pleasure to sit at my office desk waiting till my secretary has left the room so that I may lift furtively the telephone-receiver to make a rendezvous?

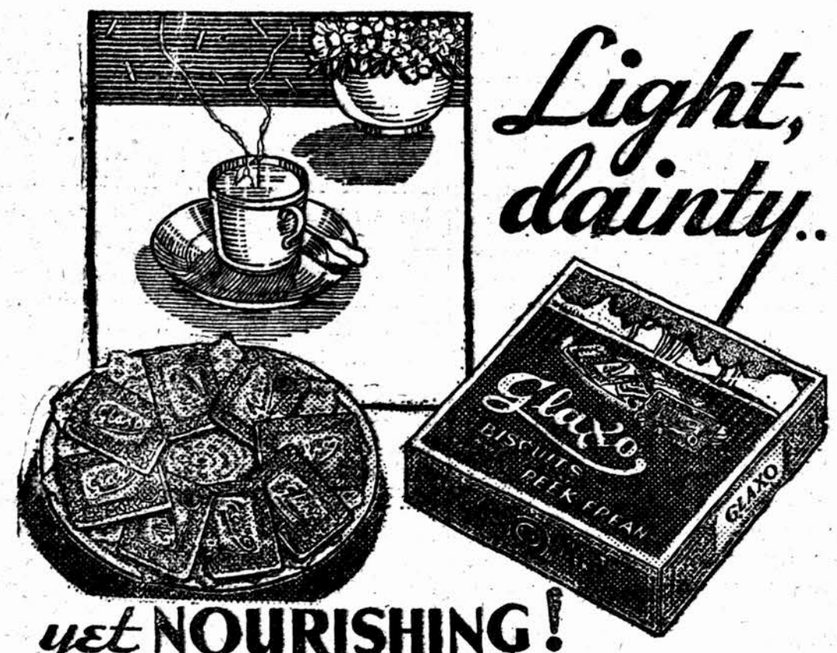
Nothing on earth, would make me do it, if it wasn't the whole meaning and taste of life which was at stake.

Prisoner: Judge, I don't know what to do.

Judge: Why, how's that?

Prisoner: I swore to tell the truth but every time I try some lawyer objects.

PEEK FREAN'S



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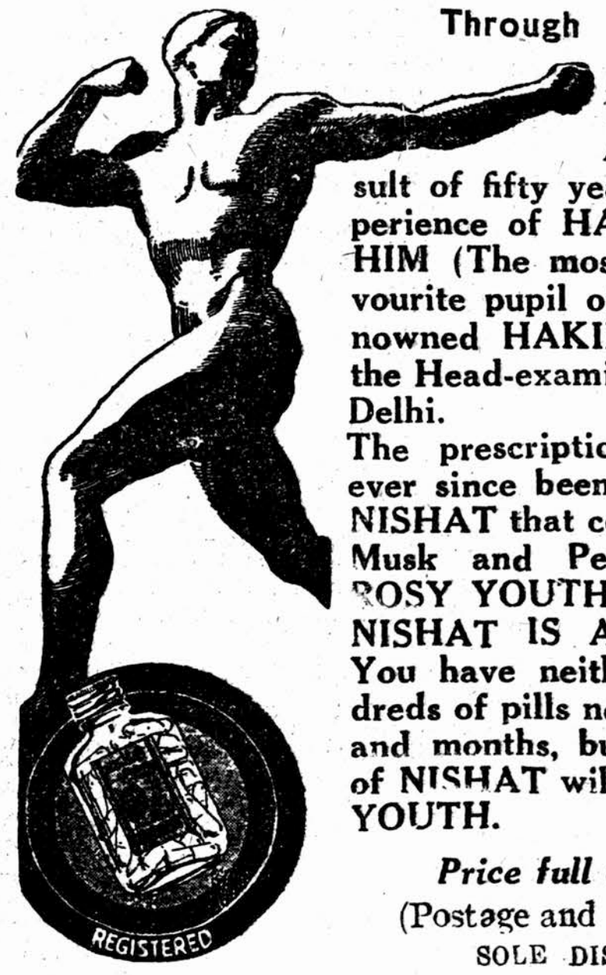

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YONE NOGUCHI

Cultural Ambassador From Land Of Rising Sun Comes To India

Prof. Yone Noguchi, the well-known Japanese poet and a professor of English language at Keio Gijuku University, Tokyo, has been invited by the University of Calcutta to deliver a series of lectures there. Afterwards other Universities of India, e.g., Madras, Annamalai, Osmania (Hyderabad), and Allahabad have also extended their invitations to Prof. Noguchi.

As regards the programme of his journey in India, so far available, he is expected to arrive at Calcutta by the end of October next. After staying a few weeks there, he will proceed to Allahabad, Agra, Bombay, Hyderabad, Annamalainagar and Madras. The poet has also received invitation from Colombo.

The success of these arrangements is due mainly to the untiring labour of Prof. A. R. Wadia, the Secretary of "The Inter-University Board, India."

It is open to other Universities which have not yet invited Prof. Noguchi to hear lectures from the poet subsequently, in which case further arrangements as may be possible through Prof. Wadia or through the Japanese Consul-General at Calcutta.

The Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, is already well known to Europe and America, and his coming to India for a lecture tour will be of great interest to the lovers of poetry and literature. It was Lafcadio Hearn who first brought Japan into close relations with the West. not in any political sense, but in the realm of the artistic. Hearn went to Japan and became a real mediator, and what he did was not without its results. To-day another ambassador of the arts—Yone Noguchi—stands between and brings again into closer touch the contending civilizations of the East and the West. This poet, however, uses "the poetic capabilities of English words to serve Japanese poetic ideals," while Hearn tried to interpret Japan by steeping himself in her life. The fact that Mr. Noguchi writes English verse with ease and feeling is remarkable, for one does not expect to find a poet of the Far East, where all the traditions are different from those of the West, writing English with facility, but perhaps the East is not so "far" after all. for a poet is of no nation, but of all the world.

PUPIL OF JOAQUIN MILLER.

Educated at Keio Gijuku University, Tokyo, where he is now Professor of English Literature, Noguchi felt that, to further his training, he must go to America to study the great Western people and their ways. Arrived in San Francisco in 1893, he found himself living with some Japanese agitators, who were busily engaged in the publication of a small paper, for which the young student acted as carrier, without recompense, sleeping at night on a table with a volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica for a pillow Later he became a "schoolboy," that is, serving as a domestic servant when not at school, and applied himself to the study of English. After about two years of this life, Naguchi heard from some members of the Japanese colony about the Californian poet, Joaquin Miller, who was called by them "Sennin," "the hermit who lives on dews," and he made a pilgrimage to the poet's home on the Heights. Noguchi remained with Miller for three years, and became his devoted pupil, publishing his first poems during this period in "The Lark," the little magazine published by Gelett Burgess in San Francisco.

In 1897 the youthful poet was seized with a desire to tramp, and he made a journey on foot to the Yosemite, whose natural beauties impressed him deeply. The following year he walked through parts of Southern California and of this he writes, "I thank the rain, the most gentle rain of the Californian May, that drove me into a barn at San Miguel for two days and made me study 'Hamlet' line after line; whatever I know about it to-day is from my reading in that haystack."

IN ENGLAND

In 1903 Noguchi crossed America and went to London, where he lived in obscurity until he published a little sixteen-page pamphlet, bound in brown paper, entitled "From the Eastern Sea," which brought him immediately to the notice of England's foremost literary men. The genius of the Japanese poet was recognized by such men as Austin Dobson, George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and Andrew Lang, the latter writing that the poems "appear to me to contain many charming things, and to show a remarkable command of our language." The next year Noguchi returned to his native land after an absence of eleven years, again visiting England in 1913, when he lectured on Japanese poetry at Magdalen College, Oxford.

In the years following, Noguchi published several volumes of poetry and prose. "The Summer Cloud," "The Pilgrimage," "The American Diary of a Japanese Girl," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," "Through the Torii," "The Spirit of Japanese Poetry," and "The Spirit of Japanese Art," "Korin," "Utamaro," "Hiroshige," "Selected Poems," as well as many books in Japanese.

Noguchi's poetry possesses an elusive charm, a musical lilt, found in the work of few living poets. It suggests colour and moonlight, the sighing of breezes and the singing of birds; his feeling is delicate and fairylike, and his later works all portray an increasing love for his adopted language which he handles as no other non-English poet save Tagore has done.

PRESS TRIBUTES

Criticism, in the usual sense, seems a cumbrously concrete form of appreciation of such rainbow tints and perfumed whispers as make, for the most part, Mr. Noguchi's poems. A vivid Autumn leaf carried on the wind, a handful of rose petals. "a straying moonbeam"—for these we need equally delicate exclamations—exclamations which have an added charm of naivete from being made in a language which he still writes, I am glad to say, with a Japanese accent. I hope he will never lose that.—Richard Le Gallienne in "The New York Times."

If the adoption of Western civilization by Japan has in many, or any, more cases than the present the effect of making a Japanese poet write in English, Europe can only have the greater occasion for congratulation. This book ("From the Eastern Sea") is a small one, and has nothing in it to which there does not attach a certain strangeness of poetical art which must surprise every one, perplex some, and. no doubt, repel many. But there is nothing in the book that is not English poetry, and that of a new kind. Its pieces are vague, ethereal lyrics about love, the beauty of women, the seasons, the poet's art, and the moon shine. Their metrical management has a delicacy, their imagery a fine quality of colour (and also what, for want of a better description, may be called a charming queerness) analogous to those seen in Japanese pictorial art.—"The Scotsman."

But it is through his incoherences that we seem to see what is most significant in this scarcely to be apprehended personality, which goes, like Eastern music, right through harmony to what lies nearest silence on the other side. Mr. Noguchi is perhaps trying to render what can never be rendered, even with the best aid of words; but his brave attempt, in a language not his own, is full of interest.—"The Saturday Review."

He is a poet whose flame has been so scrupulously tended as to flicker with the slightest breath. He is as many-mooded as the combinations between sunshine and shadow. His poetry actually is the thing that has induced a mood in him, trimmed of all that he had had to remove for himself, and so made into something between nature and that pure elevation of mind from which Noguchi feels. This quality of pure frame "like emotion—is common to all his poems extraordinarily various as they are"—Arthur Ransome in the "Fortnightly Review."

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

A NEW LAW JOURNAL

THE ILLUSTRATED LEGAL NEWS. (Law Publications Ltd., Triplicane, Madras).

This weekly is a new addition to the field of legal journalism. It intends to supplement the methods of old journals by new schemes and ideas. The usual law reporters are purely professional periodicals whose only aim is to give a mass of legal details. The distinction of the new weekly is that though it will cater to the needs of the profession, it 'will be cast in a lighter vein and will present (both) the gay and the grave side of the law.' The opening number certainly provides a pleasant departure from the usual run of legal journals. It will appeal not only to the lawyer but to the layman as well. We wish the new journal a long and successful career.

JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO YEAR BOOK

The Japan-Manchuoukuo Year Book (1935) is perhaps the only publication of its kind chronicling important changes in economic and political interests which Japan has in Manchoukuo and the new aspects of these two countries in every field of national life In this volume of over 1,100 pages, all information is collected together and presented in a simple manner. To bring the information up-to-date several new chapters, revised and enlarged, have been added to this edition. The volume is a good reference book with maps graphs, a Who's Who for Japan, a Business Directory and a fund of information about Japan her colonial Empire and Manchoukuo which, perhaps, cannot be found in one place elsewhere easily.

YOGA NUMBER OF "KALYAN"

"Kalyan," the well-known Hindi religious monthly journal published at the Geeta Press, Gorakhpur, U. P., which has acquired a unique and well deserved popularity among the Hindi reading public by reason of the non-sectarian character of the contributions which appear in it as well as by the bulky Special Numbers which it has been issuing from time to time on subjects of universal interest, has just published a Yoga Number, which is truly of a cyclopaedic character. The Number has no less than 884 pages, with over 300 separate contributions and 467 illustrations bearing on every conceivable aspect of Yoga.

The subject of Yoga is not restricted to the narrow conception of physical and mental exercises with which it has come to be identified in popular parlance, but embraces all the aspects of spiritual, mental and physical culture which from the hoary Vedic days downward have been connoted by the all-comprehensive term "Yoga." To name only a few of these, Hindu scriptures treat of Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoga, Samkhya Yoga, Dhyana Yoga, Astanga Yoga, Tantra Yoga, Hatha Yoga, Siddhi Yoga, and so on. All these aspects of Yoga are treated of in detail by contributors well acquainted with the subject. Among these contributors are several well-known Shankaracharyas, Mahamahopadhyas and Pandits, as well as representatives of various sects and religious institutions. Scholars like Dr. Ganganath Jha, Dr. Radhakamal Mukherji, Dr. Bhagwan Das, Dr. B. Bhattacharya, Pt. Vidhusekhar Bhattacharya of Shantiniketan, Dr. Mahendranath Sircar, Dr. F. Otto Shrader, Rev. Edwin Greeves and Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, also figure in the list of contributors to the Number.

Like the previous Numbers issued by the journal, the present one too is a regular mine of information on the subject and will be highly valued by all students of Yoga in all its aspects. The volume also contains brief biographical sketches of scores of noted Yogis, ancient, medieval and modern. The illustrations, among which are several beautiful coloured plates, go to enrich the publication. The price of Rs. 3/8 only charged for the volume must be considered very moderate looking to the wealth of the contents. To the regular subscribers of "Kalyan," it is presented free of charge. The number can be had at the Geeta Press, Gorakhpur, U. P.

SAYINGS OF A LINGAYAT SOCIO-RELIGIOUS TEACHER

SAYINGS OF BASAVANNA. By M. Venkatesha Iyengar, M.A. Published by the Veerasaiva Taruna Sangha, Gadag; Pages 64, Price Annas eight.

This little volume, which is well got-up, is a collection of select sayings of Basavanna, the great Lingayat socio-religious teacher who lived in the twelfth century. The book contains one hundred and one vachanas (sayings) in original Kannada with their English translations by the author. These sayings, as the author rightly points out in the introduction, appear mostly to have been recorded by Basavanna from time to time as expressing the thoughts that were passing through his mind. These vachanas are a unique feature of Kannada literature. They are particularly note-worthy for their crispness, rhythmic cadence and severe diction. They are easily intelligible even to the man in the street. In form they are brief disconnected paragraphs, and in style they are epigrammatical, parallelistic and allusive. Most of the highest type of lyrical poetry in Kannada literature can be read in these prose vachanas. Some of the sayings of Basavanna, appearing in this volume, may be favourably compared even to the gems of the Gitanjali of poet Tagore. The author deserves the congratulations of every Kannadiga for translating these sayings in a pleasing form and in presenting them to non-Kannadigas who cannot read them in the original. We heartily commend the collection to every lover of Indian literature.

DINKAR DESAI.

BOOK NOTES

In "The Clothing Workers: A Study of the Conditions and Struggles in the Needle Trades," to be released by International Publishers, Jack Hardy surveys the clothing industry, its economics, the effects of the depression, N.R.A., and labour conditions and organisation in U.S.A. The author is a member of the Labour Research Association and his book forms part of the "Labour and Industry" series issued jointly by the Association and International Publishers.

A long novel by Professor George Santayana, the distinguished philosopher, promises to be one of the outstanding events of the Autumn Season. It will be called "The Last Puritan," and Professor Santayana has been engaged on it for many years. He describes it, simply, as "the sentimental education, or disillusionrican."

"DRASHTI"

A thought-provoking review of the Indian Journalists' Calcutta Conference appears in the editorial columns of the "Drashti" this month. The Editor manages to steer clear of platitudes, and views every proposal made at the Conference in the light of practical commonsense.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta continues her study of "International Tendencies in Gujarati Literature" while Menaka's lecture on "The Indian Dance" should be read by all who are interested in this sublime form of Art. Mr. Vakil's lecture on "The Indian Journalist of the Present Day and of the Future" is one of the best contributions to the analysis of a problem which concerns the working journalist so closely and which he still manages to ignore.

But the feature which is most commendable is "The Nation's Mind"—as revealed by writings in the Indian Press and utterances of the Indian "leaders."

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TRUE SERVICE OF GOD

When King Menelik Read A Lesson To An English Missionary

Mr. H. W. Ungar writes as follows to the "New York Times" from Athens.

I have been carrying the enclosed clipping from Le Figaro for for over forty years. I feel it has historic and exceptional contemporaneous interest and might enlighten Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler in their respective activities:

"Negus Menelik of Abyssinia addressed the following letter to F. S. Clarke, an English missionary, on Feb. 3 (1893):

"'You are mistaken in believing that I do not care for your prayers. All prayers of believers are dear to me, even when they come from the children of Europe. Not all are aggressors on my kingdom; not all commit the iniquity of attacking those whom they hope to find weaker than themselves; not all have bent the knee before Baal, the god of destruction and the slaughterer of brothers. Many, I am sure, still truly adore the God of the cross, the God of justice and of peace. With them I feel in perfect communion of faith and I am happy that they pray for me, for my household and my people.

"'I only wish that they would make truth dwell in the sanctuary, and that instead of a mutilated gospel which explains the confusion and the infidelity of the peoples of Europe they would return and lead others back to the true gospel which began with the creation of the world.

"'By what right do they efface the whole portion of it which precedes the coming of Jesus Christ, and have they done away with what God established for all time?

"'What you call the Old Testament is as true as the New, and what is contained in it must be respected and observed by those who follow Jesus and the apostles, announced by the prophets.

"'Never did Jesus abolish the distinctive mark of His race, since He was subjected to it by His holy mother on the eighth day. To suppress thus what God established "from age to age and from forever to forever" is to weaken the faith, is to furnish the same spectacle shown by the Christians of Europe. It is not only without that they use violence, but also within, against the Jews, who are, nevertheless, Christian souls and to whom we owe our Saviour. There are more than 300,000 of them in my kingdom, and, though they enjoy almost complete independence, they are obedient and industrious subjects. They never conspire, pay all tributes, and respect our Abuna as much as do the Christians. If they are worse in Europe it is because the Christians, too, are worse. Our Lord Jesus forgave them on the cross. Why should we persecute them? You, at least, do not persecute them. May the other Christians of Europe imitate you.

"'What you need is to return to our God, to observe all His ordinances, to no longer separate Moses and the prophets from the apostles or St. Peter from St. Paul. Whoever wishes to serve God must humble himself and obey. You know that, envoy of God. Teach it in Europe and Asia. I am having it taught in Africa.

"'May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

—MENELIK."

CANADA'S OLDEST RED INDIAN DEAD

The oldest Red Indian in Canada has died here at the age of 102. His name was Adam Halfday, a full-blooded member of the Chippewa tribe.

Adam was born in a wigwam near Toronto in 1833 and he left two sons.

Jungle Outlaw of Seventeen

Veddah Youth Captured By Ceylon Police Makes Interesting Disclosures Regarding Father's Lawless Career

(BY S. V. O. S.)

BETTICALOA, (Ceylon).

A Veddah youth of seventeen! His hair, once unkempt and dishevelled, now parted down the middle, and tied in a knot at the back! Donning a red sarong with a shawl doing duty for a belt, and a betel bag hidden in his waist! Robust in body, dark-complexioned, and standing 4 1/2 feet high—such was Tikkiri Wanniya, who was recently arrested in the wilds of Veddah country, and brought to the police station at Batticaloa (Capital of Eastern Province, Ceylon) on a charge of abetment of the latest murder by his father.

The latter, Wannakku Tissahamy, is the notorious Ceylon outlaw, still eluding the police, and exciting considerable attention in the island. He is said to be an old man of three score years and ten, but still active and vigorous and a terror in the jungle. A crack shot no doubt, but with a dreadful criminal record. He is wanted by the Ceylon Government for three murders and two cases of attempted murder—all committed in the jungle country in cold blood—by deliberate shooting!

Prior to his criminal career, he had practised native medicine among the Veddahs, and was considered an adept at treating snake-bites.

There is evidence, however, he was a brutal husband, for we are told that his wife (Tikkiri's mother) is scarred from head to foot as a result of the pinches, bites and other forms of torture inflicted on her by the cruel man.

HOW TIKKIRI WAS ARRESTED

Tikkiri Wanniya came to be arrested in a remarkable way. He had been sent by his father from his rock cave to a remote forest village to barter provisions, of which he had run short, for venison and honey. The lad had arrived at the "chenai" of one Kaluveddah at Bingoda, 90 miles away from Batticaloa, when the latter apprehended him on instructions received from the Korale (Headman) of Nilgala.

This headman had given Kaluveddah a pair of handcuffs requesting him to arrest Tissahamy or his son, and had shown him how to manipulate it. He had also promised him (it appears) the headmanship of the Veddah village if the arrest were made.

Tikkiri was duly handed over to the Police as it was alleged that he was an accomplice in the latest murder committed by his father. The victim was a Muslim hawker who was shot in October last, close to the banks of the Makilavaddawan River.

When the lad was brought to this town, it would appear that some difficulty was experienced in inducing him to board the bus. Having never seen a motor vehicle before, he showed signs of nervous excitement, and the Police had to take special precautions lest he jumped out.

At the police station, the Veddah youth formed the object of great curiosity, and people thronged to have a sight of him both here and later on at the Court House.

Not only motor vehicles, but the standpipes, bridges, the motor boat which plied in the lagoon opposite, the electric lights, telegraph wires, and the big buildings, not to mention the camera, seemed to fill him with wonder. As each Western invention came to his notice, he kept on exclaiming "Sudoo hurage soosthra" (literally, "the white man's machinery") at every turn.

FATHER'S WILD CAREER

During a conversation at the police station, Tikkiri gave interesting details regarding his father.

He stated that, when an armed party of Police, Excise and other officials went into the forest country very recently to hunt down his father, the latter espied them at a distance, and remained perched on a tree for more than a day till "the coast was clear."

The search party, it may be mentioned, came across in the course of their hunt, a rock cave near which there was ample evidence to show that the absconder had left in a hurry. Entrance to it was about 30 feet from the ground, and in front of it was a rope ladder apparently intended for a look-out. It had been suspended from the top to the bottom of a huge tree.

But after about 90 miles of tramping through forest country abounding with elephants, bears, leopards, mosquitoes, ticks, and what not, the party had to draw blank. Hard lines!

On another occasion (Tikkiri said) when a police party went in search of his father and family, they heard footsteps and bolted away, leaving behind his sister inside a tunnel which was their hiding place. The police party had overlooked it in their search, as there was a secret passage leading to it. Later, after 22 days of hiding, when the family revisited the spot, they found the girl yet living, having fed sparingly on the little venison and water which had remained inside the tunnel at that time.

Tikkiri also made other interesting disclosures about the outlaw. It seems that Tissahamy was such a careful man that, even when he spat on the ground during a chew of betel, he covered the stains with sand or dry leaves so as to leave no trace of his having been there. He was also very cautious in regard to how he walked about the jungle. He never trod on wet earth or loose sand to provide a clue for the police, but made a habit of stepping on dried leaves or walking over rocks.

PREFERS DEATH TO SURRENDER

Tissahamy, it would appear, had also practically exhausted all his ammunition. Only two rounds were now left, and his father had stated he would use the first round on the next man who came to arrest him, and use the other on himself. The old man would rather kill himself than surrender to the police, who had had more than one futile expedition into the forest country to arrest him.

The youth further stated that his elder brother Sudu Banda (who is also wanted for murder) was missing for past 1 1/2 years. He is presumed to be dead, being killed either by wild beasts or the other Veddahs. His father had been going into the huts of certain Veddahs, whom he had suspected of the crime, and had been threatening to shoot them if they did not give information.

A younger brother named Bala Wanniya, and the nine-year old sister called Kombi, were still living with their father.

Further inquiry elicited the information that Tissahamy's gun was the one presented to Kaluvedda, the Veddah tracker, (already referred to) by Dr. R. L. Spittel, the eminent surgeon of Ceylon, who had made expeditions into the Veddah country, and that his father had got it in exchange for one of his own guns.

Kaluveddah, by the way, was taken as one of the guides by the search party as he was known to be in friendly terms with Tissahamy, and knew of his whereabouts. Husband of two wives, and an expert bowman, Kaluveddah is spoken of as a relative of Tissahamy. In his Chena, the Excise party found about 4 acres of fully-grown ganja plants about 13 feet in height. But that is another story!

To come back to Tikkin. It was noticed that fish which was given with his meals at the police station was hailed by him as a great delicacy, as he had never tasted it before. Venison, it seems, was the chief food, but he was tired of it. He was, however, fond of monkey's flesh of which he ate in plenty in the forest. Even 'Muttusamba' rice was an object of curiosity to him, but he ate it after examination. Tea he would not taste, for he thought he was being served with 'foul water.'

UNWILLING TO RETURN TO JUNGLE

But so enamoured was he with civilized life that he seemed to prefer it to living in rock caves in the forest primeaeval. He liked Batticaloa so much during his sojourn here that he called the place, with all its amenities, "Devaloga" ('the abode of the Gods').

The youth who excited much attention in the courts was released by the Magistrate as there was no incriminating evidence against him.

On being acquitted, he refused to return to his father as he was afraid the old man would shoot him down as a traitor.

He has since been sent, therefore, to Nilgala where under the charge of the Korale, he would take to cultivation work in that remote, secluded and interior forest area.

But there he would have no chance for his sudden and frequent outbursts of "Sudoo Hurage Soosthra! Sudo Hurage Soosthra."

Tikkiri Wanniya, the Veddah outlaw's son

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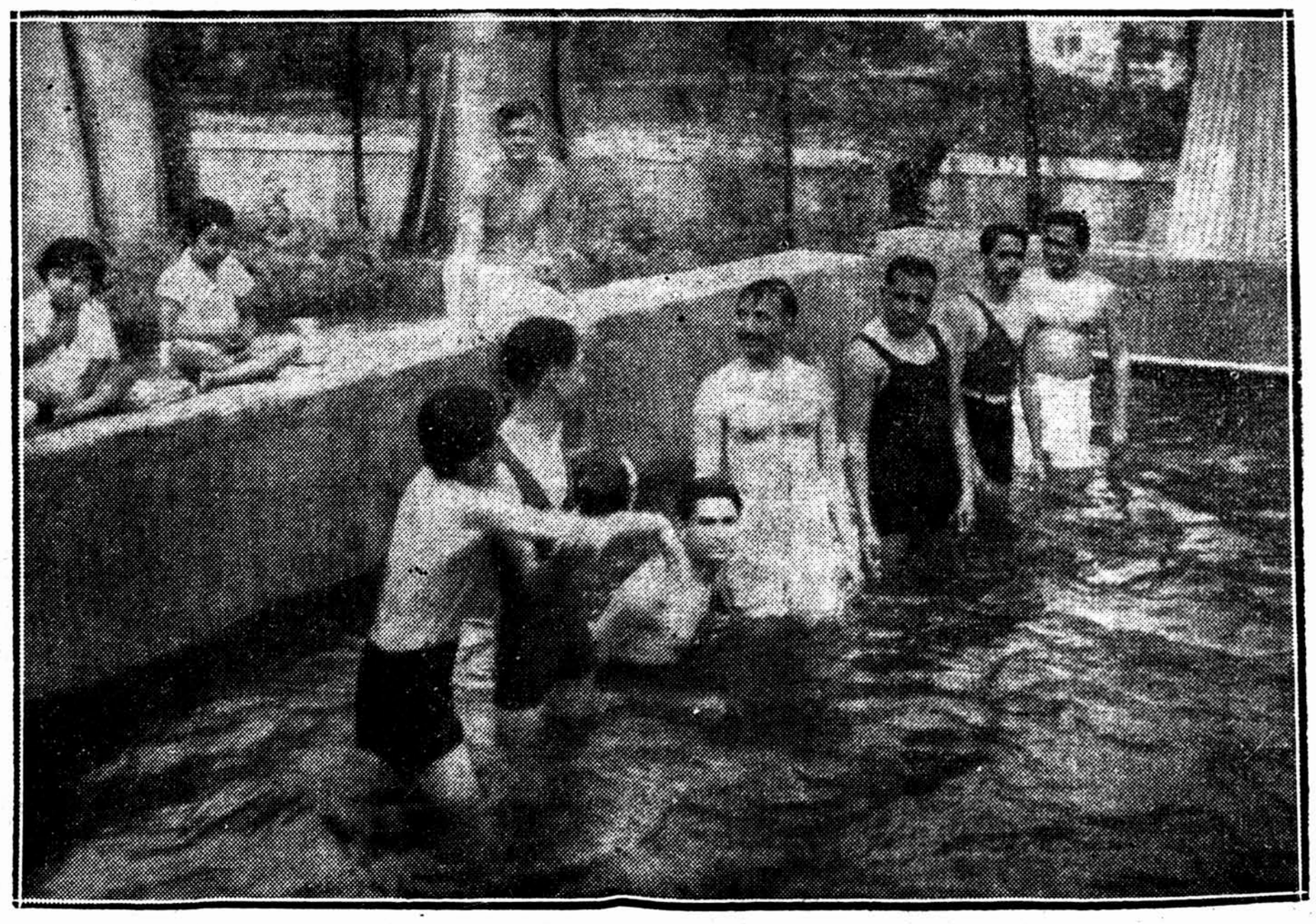
SWIMMING POOL AT VILE PARLE

Open To All Communities Without Distinction

(From A Correspondent.)

In Western countries, swimming pools are considered to be a necessity and very often Municipalities have got swimming pools for the use of the public. Such a facility cannot be had in Bombay even though it boasts of an up-to-date Municipality. Apart from the bath meant exclusively for Europeans, the only good swimming bath in Bombay is open to the members of various communities at fixed hours only; but Vile Parle has gone a step further. Mr. Waghjibhai, one of the oldest landholders of the place—has built an excellent swimming bath which is open to persons of any community. One can often see Hindus, Parsis and Muslims all enjoying together the pleasure of the bath. The swimming pool is about 50' x 40' and supplied with fresh water from time to time.

Ladies of Vile Parle have also been taking advantage of this recreation and it will be a real boon to the public if more persons of Mr. Waghjibhai's type are forthcoming to the help of the suburban public in providing for such an excellent recreation and sport. Besides the swimming pool, Mr. Waghjibhai, who is also a believer in physical culture, is going to have a gymnasium and a tennis court as well.



Some of the members of Mr. Waghjibhai's Swimming Pool at Vile-Parle, are seen here ready for their morning dip.

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MEMORIES OF THE BANDRA-FAIR

(By JAMES A. RANA.)

The Bandra Feast is over. The feast with its devout services and splendid celebration has left its glory for another year. The Feast which took the whole of Bandra hopping, skipping and jumping, has fled. But its memories still live, and will live fresh for months and months.

On the eighth day of September, as the sun was twinkling its first golden ray, and the moon retiring for a long rest after a full night's work, the chiming melody of our church bells announced the arrival of this happy day. With the hoots of the motor horns, and the sound of heavy footsteps, the whole population of Bandra and a part of its surroundings, dressed in their very best, made their way to the shrine of this miraculous Lady of the Mount, to pay their due homage and thus obtain Her grace.

Leaving all the solemn celebration of the Feast, let us visit the fair in the evenings of this great Feast. Starting at the top of the hill we descend amidst the long rows of planted shops, whose vendors keep shouting in melodious tones the prices of their articles. Descending a few steps you hear the clear cry of Baby Leroy, asking his Dady to buy him a bat and a ball or the shrieking howl of little Shirley Temple coaxing her Mummy to buy her a nice "closing-and-opening eyes" doll. Walking among the happy-go-lucky crowd, there in a corner of a shop you see the pleading eyes of John Bo'es asking the enchanting Evelyn Laye for one heavenly night or the smiling face of Maurice Chevalier anxiously waiting for one hour with the bewitching Jeanette Macdonald.

Another shop ahead gives one the full glimpse of Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in a storm of laughter, all over a big-punched toy policeman or the clumsy looking face of Slim Summerville with the face of Zasu Pits trying to make the crowds laugh by their idiotic jokes. A little further, dressed in his very best comes Ramon Novarro, the handsome son of India, trying to entice Madge Evans, the adorable daughter of England.

At the very brim of the steps, the curtain opens with a scene from Shireen Farhad, showing the honourable profession of India. With their continual cries of "De Bai De Andhelia De" or "Langrala De," they attract the fancy dress shoppers. As you stroll along under the splendour of the palm grove in a solitary nook you might hear the all powerful voice of Lawrence Tibbet singing the Cuban love song to the romantic rumba dancer Lupe Velez.

Moving along you come to the best show of the fair, "the beer garden," in which Eddie Cantor and a number of chorous girls take the crowds spell-bound. Now we approach the merry-go-round run by Tom Mix and his cow-boys on whose flying horse is seated the flirtish figure of Norma Shearer inviting strangers to kiss. Then one sees the magic tent of Chandu the Magician, who this time makes use of a "nankhatai" band to attract attention. The cinema is the next amusement of the fair on whose seats are seated the form of Frederick March wispering to the beautiful Claude Colbert. that to night is ours.

Bandra feast is over. The picturesque scenes no more exist. The luxuriant shops and sideshows have fled elsewhere. The hustle and bustle has been replaced by entire solitude. But its memories still live. They live in the heart of its population. They shine on the soil of their threshould. They talk on the tongues of their generation.

A bricklayer said to a foreman on a new job, "I'd like to work here, but I can't find a place to park my car." The foreman replied, "I guess you won't do. This is a high-class job, and we want only bricklayers who have chauffeurs."

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A Page About Women

Poet Tagore's 74th birthday was celebrated on 15th September, at Karachi, by the Rabindranath Tagore Dramatic and Literary Club. On this occasion, competition in singing, elocution, dancing, etc., for prizes and cups, was organised, for boys and girls. The coveted trophy a large silver cup, for open singing competition, was won by Miss Vishini Jagasia, whose picture with her trophy is given above. This cup she has won for second year in succession.

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

Oilcloth is inclined to lose its colour and pattern rather quickly owing to scrubbing and polishing. It is a satisfactory plan with new dilcloth to brush it over with a thin coat of varnish as soon as it is laid. In this way far less work is entailed in cleaning and the pattern will last indefinitely without fading. The varnish acts as an excellent preservative.

* * * *

When new shoes become tight and uncomfortable in hot weather try the effect of a damp cloth on the leather. Wring the cloth out in thoroughly hot water and plaie quickly over the shoes. Repeat the process several times, paying special attention to the tight area, and the leather will soften remarkably, rendering the shoes comfortable again.

* * * *

Washleather gloves may be kept soft if they are washed in soapy water to which a few drops of olive oil have been added. They should be rinsed again in a fresh lather, and dried out of doors if possible.

* * * *

White kid gloves should be wiped over, when on the hands, with warm milk in which a few soap flakes have been dissolved. Brown kid gloves may be cleaned with petrol and, when dry, given a glossy finish with a little furniture polish. This should be applied with a soft cloth when the gloves are on the hands.

* * * *

Special care in washing and rinsing is necessary to keep white silk garments a good colour. Soap flakes of the best quality should be used, as sparingly as possible, and the silk must be thorcughly rinsed in plenty of clean water or the action of the soap will turn it yellow. A little milk added to the last rinsing water gives a good finish and helps to keep the silk white. Methylated spirit is also useful for stiffening silk and preserving its sheen. If white silk garments are dried out of doors they shoud hang in the shade. Strong sunlight soon turns them yellow.

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Some of the Parsi and Persian ladies in pretty saries who lent charm to the riot of colour in the race enclosure at Poona are seen here keenly discussing the card.

WOMEN DOCTORS ON INCREASE

Nearly 10 p.c. Of Registered Practitioners In Britain Are Females

More men and women are becoming doctors than ever before.

The British Medical Journal has been examining the figures of the Medical Register and it views the outlook with some misgiving.

"Some think that the saturation point has been reached," the Journal states, "and that there is a real risk of an overstocked profession."

WOMEN'S SUCCESSES

For 1934 the figures show 57,496 doctors on the register, an increase of 1,664 during the year and nearly 7,500 more than the figure for 1924, 15,000 more than in 1914, and 19,000 more than in 1904.

It will be a surprise to many people to learn from the figures that of medical practitioners registered to-day nearly 10 per cent are women.

"There is an increasing demand by the public for the services of women doctors in all branches of medicine," says the Journal. "Statistics show that the proportion who make good is as high as, if not somewhat higher than, that of their men colleagues."—"News Chronicle."

WORLD'S BIGGEST GIRL?

Fifteen-years-old Stanka Dimitrova Anghelova, who lives at the Belgarian village of Sophroni, claims to be the biggest girl in the world, says Reuter.

She weighs 23 stone.

WOMEN'S AIR RACE

Mlle. Hilsz won the women's air race from Versailles to Cannes in 2hrs. 29mins 6secs. an average speed of 173 m.p.h.

Mrs. Beatrice Macdonald, of Elgin, was third at 134 m.p.m.

WOMAN WHO THREW CONFETTI

A woman had just thrown confetti at a newly-married couple leaving the vestry of St. George's Church, Enfield Wash, London.

She threw again, slipped, and fell. A few minutes later she was dead. She was Mrs. Constance Berringer of Waltham Cross.

CHINESE WONDER GIRL

Bids Fair To Become One Of World's Tennis Champions

Miss Gem Hoahing, the Chinese wonder tennis girl, is on her way to becoming one of the greatest women players in the world.

Gem, who is fourteen years, old, won the Middlesex junior championship for the second year in succession at Harrow three weeks ago.

This "mighty atom" of the tennis court beat five opponents in succession by the same score (6—0, 6—0). It was not till the final that she lost a game. Then she beat Miss A. Cardinal (6—4, 6—2).

Gem, earlier this year, ran away with the girls' championship.

She is, however, debarred from taking part in the junior championship of Great Britain, which begins on September 9 at Wimbledon, because she is not old enough. Yet during the Middlesex tournament she defeated girls much older than herself.

Miss Zehra Ayiin, 17-year-old adopted daughter of Kemal Attaturk, the Dictator who modernised Turkey, is in London. She has gone to study English schools and Universities. Photo shows her at the Turkish Embassy in London.

MOTHER WINS

Hungarian Officialdom Non-Plussed

"The Times" Budapest correspondent writes:—A carter named Kelemen was caught recently attempting to smuggle a cartload of flour into Eger. As he had no certificate stating that the turnover-tax was paid, the financial authorities seized the cart, horse, and flour and prosecuted both Kelemen and the owner of the flour.

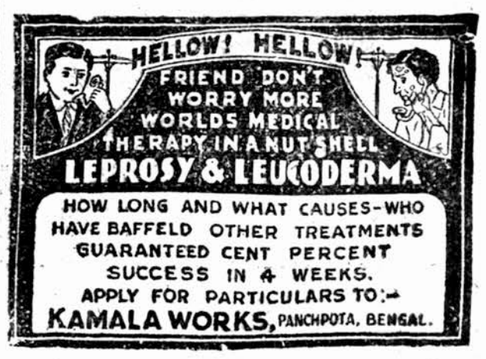
At this point the carter's young wife intervened. She took her five-month-old baby to the Finance Director's office at Eger, and waited till the official in charge of her husband's case left his room. She then deposited the infant on the official's desk, with the following written message:—"As you have taken both the cart and the horse, keep the child too and feed it."

The official, on his return, was completely taken aback. The whole staff assembled round the noisy visitor and it was decided to hand it over to a foundlings' home, since official method did not meet the case. The matter soon came to a happy end. The horse and cart were returned next day to their owner, and the energetic mother carried home her baby in triumph.

FOUR SETS OF TWINS

M. and Mme. Closz-Victor, of Guise, Aisne, have a family of eleven children.

Of these, eight are accounted for by four pairs of twins.


HELLOW! HELLOW!
FRIEND DON'T WORRY MORE
WORLDS MEDICAL
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HOW LONG AND WHAT CAUSES-WHO HAVE BAFFELD OTHER TREATMENTS
GUARANTEED CENT PERCENT SUCCESS IN 4 WEEKS.
APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO:-
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MODERN GUJERATI NOVELISTS:

Ram Narayan Pathak And Ramanlal V. Desai

(By SHRIMATI HANSA MEHTA)

Pure literature in Gujarati is of a very recent origin as compared with that of the Poetic literature, being not even a century old. What generally attracts the people all over the world, in prose, is fiction. It is with this aspect of literature that I wish to deal in this article. Fiction again is divided into long stories or novels and short stories.

The first Gujarati novel of any value was written some sixty-seven years ago. It is a story of the fall of the last Hindu King of Gujarat, "Karanghelo." In 1837 appeared a social novel "Saraswati Chandra" which captured the imagination of the people by its characterisation from real life. Since then attempts were made in this direction but it was only during the last twenty years that the number has increased by leaps and bounds. Most of them, however, are historical very few deal with the problems of the present day. In this article I shall not have to deal with those which are historical dealing with themes taken from the old history of Gujarat or from the history of ancient India. They would be bounded by the very nature of their themes. It is in novels which deal with the present problems or which are trying to interpret the events of the world that we must seek for any international outlook. I would like to warn my readers, that I am not concerned with the goodness or the badness of a novel as far as its artistic value goes. I am concerned with the wide outlook that the novel presents though its presentation may not be in a style which looking from a purely literary point of view be quite 'sans reproache.'

Towards The Future

The best story from this point of view is Ramnarayan Nagardas Pathak's "Pachas Varsh Pacchi" (fifty years hence). It is a story of India fifty years hence. There has been a complete revolution in India. It has not only become a republic but the new society is based on a socialist novel. There is equality between man and man and between man and woman. The Home member of this new republic is Vasantidevi, a woman, who as the author describes her as a fine physic, who has won the hearts of her co-workers by her loving nature, who has put men to shame by her industry and hardwork and whose cleverness all the political leaders of the world praise freely. She has taken her degree in politics in the international university located in Delhi, the Capital of India.

In accordance with the new scheme of things, land belongs to the Panchayats (the Village Commons) who distribute it among those who are experts in agriculture and who farm it for the benefit of the community as a whole. The husband of the Home member has received seven acres of land which he has made rich and fertile by his own industry. They have a child quite a modern boy who makes his first appearance in the book looking at pictures in a magazine called 'Navi Dunia,' the new world.

As the story opens the Home member receives a secret message from "Umari" her African fellow student informing her that a violent revolution has broken out in Africa and asking for help. On hearing this news she exclaims "when will the slave nations of the world learn the Great power and heroic qualities of non-violence! While discussing this topic with her husband, however, who is a staunch believer in non-violence, she tries to defend her friend by saying "we politicians are still doubtful whether non-violence will entirely disappear from the world."

International University

The foreign Minister of the Indian Republic is Shah Alam-shah. Talking to the Afridi chief who thanks him for sending an expert to their country who by building canals and drawing electricity from mountain streams and harnessing it for agricultural purposes has made their rocky land fertile. The minister in his reply says with great pride "We send our experts all over the world. During the current year we have sent twenty-five professors in various subjects to China, Turkey, France, Germany, England and America Australia's demand is still to be met. The experts trained in our international university do their work well. The culture of free India teaches them but one thing and that is to cultivate a feeling of brotherhood in the whole world, to forget one's selfish desires and to dedicate one's life to the good of humanity."

The International university is barely twenty-five years old, but it has become the centre of international thought. It employs great professors from all over the world, American, German, Russian, Chinese and even African. The author describes a university debate on African Independence: The African professor describes the terrible conditions in Africa and says that the question is not restricted to any community, country or continent, the question belongs to the whole world. As a result of this debate a band of young men and women numbering fifty, Americans, Europeans and Asiatics decide to go by aeroplane to East Africa to liberate the Africans from their bondage by the method of non-violence a method which has won India her freedom.—There is no need for me to go on with the story of the book. The whole thing is based on one conception that the world must be a place of free men and women who are striving towards a common goal, viz., the good of humanity.

Popular Novelist

Ramanlal V. Desai is the most popular of the novelists to-day. He is a prolific writer and deals with a variety of subjects. I shall only take his best books to serve our purpose. The "Divya Chakshu'"—Divine sight—tells the story based on the events during the last non-co-operation movement. Aruna the hero is a believer in violence in the beginning. Janardhan the up-holder of non-violence discussing the subject with him tries to convert Aruna. Talking about the League of nations he says "Let the victorious nations speak. If they had really won the last war, the idea, of establishing a League of Nations would never have been born. A child can easily understand that if individual quarrels can be settled by arbitration where is the necessity of drawing swords to settle the quarrels of Nations? If a court of Justice can settle the quarrels of two communities, why should the states who run these courts kill men in order to settle their own quarrels? The false pride of the nations is gone. The nations are anxious to league themselves together and cross the boundaries of nationhood and become one humanity. In this attempts toward this goal we shall depart 'violence' beyond the limits of the world." 'Bharelo-agni'—'Suppressed fire' is a story of what the Anglo-Indian History describes at the Sepoy's mutiny of 1857. The seeds of hatred that made the hero join the conflagration were sown in his heart in the soil of Crimea where an Indian Regiment had gone to help the British against the Russians in the War—one of the Indian officers was insulted by a British officer and he vows vengeance. The central figure in the book, however, is an old Brahmin Rudradatta who was a great fighter in his youth but had renounced arms as he believed that War should be abolished from the world. He gives an instance of Parshurama who wished to free the world from Kshatriya—the fighters as they were the bane of the world. The author puts the words in the mouth of one of his characters "if black and white became one the world would become a Vrindavana."

The "Fallen Woman"

"Purnima" is the story of a fallen woman. The daughter of a fallen woman who does not wish to follow her mother's degrading profession. The young man with whom she falls in love does not believe in marriage but at last marries her in order to save her. The mother of the girl commits suicide. The struggle for existence which leads men and women to the very depths of degradation and the difficuties which beset those who wish to come out of it is the theme of the story. The author sums it up in the following words:—"To live and to continue living, the whole civilisation is based on these two activities. ... ... Man thinks that he alone lives. That he is only an atom of the universe, that he is only a bubble on the surface of this vast ocean of life, he cannot think. Nothing lives for ever and yet he believes himself to be the lord of life. This consciousness of being alive may be an essence of his greatness and for that, man may consider himself as born to rule over the lesser creation who are not conscious of it. But when man as one particle in this stream of life thinks himself superior to a similar particle and thinking that he alone has a right to live tries to push away others, one cannot but say that he does not know how to live ... ... This poison is found from the beginning at the very root of human civilisation. Everyone wishes to live but not by allowing others to live. Everyone wishes to become immortal but only by stenching the flow of other's life. He knows that he will be able to live by the use of might. He knows that by cunning he can live. The whole civilisation is a game of might and cunning. The whole mankind swings between might and cunning. The materialisation of this might is found in the armament of the world—whether it is an individual armed or a nation armed. The materialisation of cunning is found in commerce or diplomacy. ... ... If men knew how to live there would have been no need to bear arms to protect civilisation. As long as human relationship is based on commerce, money the essence of commerce will rule the world.

Money Buys Life

Money buys intelligence, it buys merit, it buys beauty and it buys arms. A sword can be bought to force into submission those spiritual things that do not recognise the rule of this mighty sovereign."

The same sentiments are expressed in "Gramyarashmi"—the village glory. It is a tale of an educated youth who is not given a job by the Government, though by merit it is his right to have. The job was given to another whose only merit was that he belonged to the backward community. Enraged at this glaring injustice, enraged at the government policy which by favouring these people wish to keep them eternally bound, the youth resolves to end his life. Like Hamlet the question of to be or not to be agitates his mind and he prefers not to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune but to end them by ending his own life. To commit suicide, he goes out at night to the village pond. Half way to it he sees a vision which asks him to go back and work for the regeneration of the village. He was wondering whether it was a dream or a reality when he is accosted by a professional village thief who was his playmate in childhood. He comes out of water and enter into conversation with this night prowler whom he does not find to be a bad fellow, which makes him feel that if good men are driven to thieving something must be wrong with the world.

The Village First

To express it in the author's words "All professions are for getting one's livelihood. If all men were to find livelihood there would be no more thefts. How is that possible? Who would undertake the responsibility of supplying livelihood to men? Kings and state believe in their duty of catching thieves and punishing them. No one in this world seems to think it necessary to remove the root cause of these thefts viz the want of livelihood. As long as that is not removed how can one stop thefts? There is always injustice in punishment. This question is a world question. What can one village or one thinker do? Is it possible to improve the world first or the village first? Ashwin (the hero) felt what important place the world international questions had in solving the village problems "I shall stay in the village" he decided.—"Drashti."

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सर्व शारीरिक दुःखांवर इन्डीबाम मागवा.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Gramophone

(By Chandrapal)

I really don't know who thought about it first. Somebody must have thought about it first. But I rather think we all thought about it at the same time. But we kept it each to oneself; for. of course, the idea was preposterous. For imagine our position: we were a struggling family very hard put to keep our head above water, but pulling on somehow.

But on second thoughts I should say the idea was not preposterous at all; for when first it found voice it was not scoffed at, nor hooted down as preposterous. It is still a mystery who did it, and it is a wonder that it should be so, for we being a democratic family everybody had a right to say what he or she thought or wished; and nobody would be ashamed or afraid to own it.

The idea was not preposterous at all. It was only impossible. There were many useful things which could be done or bought with the money spent on a gramophone; that is to say, a gramophone was a luxury and not a necessity. But the idea died in the bud for we never had spare money, and if we had, it vanished nohow. Each of us felt a secret compunction at letting it die; but we had to face facts. To keep on hanging after it would be cruel both to oneself and to the others. Why keep on wishing for impossible things? It only makes one moody and sick unnecessarily. And what is the use of that?

Thereafter, whenever we heard a gramophone in any of the neighbouring houses each of us secretly wished that we could have one too. Sometimes we children would talk amongst ourselves about how each of us wished that we had one. We did not stop with wishing; we went on to decide what we would do when we had one. We would hear it all day long, of course, and do nothing else. Mother got wind of this somehow, and when next it was said in her hearing that it would be good to have a gramophone, she flared up at once with: Yes, yes. And if we have one you will be hearing it all day and neglect your studies. And a good thing it will be when the exams turn up. So we never more even dreamt about it. For, of course, it was silly.

We knew that fathe was as keen as we on having a gramophone of our own. And mother too very much liked the idea of having one at home. We made it pleasing to her by saying that it would be a good thing to entertain visitors with. And when a child cried, it would be useful in drowning the noise, and even in quieting it. Practically we had no visitors at all. And we had no babies at home. We only mentioned these to mother as possible reasons for having a gramophone of our own.

* * * *

A year passed, and we almost forgot all about the gramophone. All of a sudden we came to know that money to spare was forthcoming. Our big brother who had taken a job as teacher was coming home for the vacation and bringing his vacation pay along with him. Deducting his expenses for the month, we would have a hundred rupees to spare. In a flash we remembered the gramophone. and reminded our parents of it. But mother was prepared for this. She drew up a list of expenditure and showed it to us. It came up to about five hundred rupees. Firstly there was a debt of two hundred rupees. And necessary, and very important expenses made up the remainder. In short, not a pie of it could be spared. We were floored!

Our parents saw that we were disappointed; and that we were very downy about it. So to soften our disappointment, and to cheer us up, they said that they would think it over. This was like extending a straw to a drowning man. But we clutched at it for all we were worth. We saw a crack in the fort was. We decided to widen it into a breach, and break through and storm the fort We discussed it among ourselves: and remained ourselves of the way in which the camel had bowled over the Arab. We decided to plead for it, and argue it out with them. With father, we decided to appeal to his sporting spirit. I, who was fifteen then, and the eldest my elder brother being away, was spokesman.

"Why think about it all. Whether we think or not we cannot get back the money once we have spent on it. If we buy a gramophone the money will go, thinking or no. What's the use of reflecting and waiting. We'll only delay for ever. We'd better not buy. Money, money, money—we get money to-day, we spend it. What's there? Let the morrow take care of itself."

Such were my arguments, but do not for a moment imagine that I preached to my father. I went about it tactfully, dropping a word now and then at opportune moments—after dinner, when he was smoking his pipe. before going to bed and so on.

And mother, we decided to attack on the emotional front, so to say. We appealed to her motherliness. We began talking about how all our dreams and wishes had never been ealised because we were poor. We did not whine or grumble. But we talked about it in half-playful, half-wistful reminiscence in mother's presence. We talked about our not being able to live, when we were children, in the kind of house we loved to live in,—an isolated prime little cottage, a bit away from the town and on the road leading to it, with a garden all round and a swing in one corner of that garden. Perhaps, when we grew up. we'd be rich enough to afford it. But wherein lay the fun in living in such a house then? We might not like it. Then, we'd always be out. What we really meant to say was that when we grew up we might probably be able to afford a gramophone. "We are children now, we can't be children always. If we can't have it now - - -."

Then we talked about dreaming of the gramophone day and night. We said we dreamt that we had bought a gramophone and we were hearing it playing. The house was full of gramophones. As a matter of fact. we really did dream all that: every one of us. Then we would keep singing the songs we thought of buying.

We told her, if she was going to think about it, we'd better not have one at all. Of course we'd always have expenses, and never any money to spare. Money, money—always money! Always thinking about the future. What was the use of thinking about the future. The future be blowed! Future, future. future!

We thought we had cornered her, when mother suddenly hit on a new objection to buying a gramophone. "What about going to the country, now we have the holidays," she said brightly. Now, if there was anything we loved, it was going to that dear old village of ours during the holidays. We simply loved that village; as simply as we hated the city with its noise and bustle and crowd and studies and exams. So quiet and secluded, with he fresh water canal running through it, the hills and woods around giving us the pleasant and glorious sensation of living away from civilisation, in the midst of God's plenty. a free life amidst animals and birds. We had a sense of adventure in wandering through the woods and scrambling up the rocks—where any moment a wild beast may spring up and gobble us up. As a matter of fact we see occasionally a fox or a hare running wild. A leopard had been seen in the vicinity—once upon a time. It was quite a safe place—with that pleasant tinge of riskiness.

* * * *

Here was something we had not reckoned with. A month before the holidays we had actually thought within ourselves, and talked amongst ourselves. about how lovely it would be to go there. But we did not talk about it to our parents. because we knew well that going there was no joke. It incurred a lot of extra expenses. And we were fully conscious that just then we were at the end of the tether. And suddenly we came to know of the hundred rupees extra, and in a flash remembered the gramophone, and had forgotten all about it. And now mother heartlessly brought it full on our face. She knew our weak point. She knew! Mother was cute.

Now, we were, figuratively speaking, between the devil and the deep sea. I say figuratively speaking, for neither the devil nor the deep sea can be thought of. even by the most imaginative person, as metaphors for our village or the gramophone. We argued it out like this: Going away does not cost much. At the most it costs only twenty rupees more than the ordinary expenses for the month. We can go any time. After it is over, it vanishes as air. But a gramophone is solid, and we can have it all time. We might never, never again, get a chance of buying a gramophone. No! We did not want to go away that time! We were decided about it. When mother talked about the preliminary arrangements for the trip, we brought forward all sorts of objections to it. We said they

(Continued on page 37)

COMING! *COMING!*

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Occasional Comments By N. J.

On Getting Lost

We occasionally read in the 'Lost and Found' columns of missing dogs ('finder rewarded'), of mislaid valuables ('police informed') and even of misplaced children ('grateful thanks'). Long-suffering spouses also sometimes show a propensity of disappearing into the ether. All these, however, are what we may term temporary losses. Both the erring dogs and the errant spouses are in due time delivered back into the hands of their respective owners, after a brief spell of liberty. The age of really getting lost is almost over. What with the Air Services and the wireless, this old globe of ours seems to have appreciably shrunk. The explorer and the geographer have between them left little of 'terra incognita' for a Robinson Crusoe to be lost in, and to lord over as 'monarch of all he surveyed.' There is to-day hardly any refuge left for revolutionary exiles, imaginative financiers and henpecked husbands. Even the resourceful brain of Samuel Insull, the American magnate who kept the telegraph wires humming for months together, was unable to find a safe asylum in all this wide, wide world. It seems as if there is now only The Great Oblivion left for humanity to get really and finally lost! Of course, this new orientation has its silver lining. An Enoch Arden can no more unexpectedly return and inconvenience his wife that was, and distant heir-presumptives need no more be apprehensive of the real owners figuratively stepping out of their graves and suddenly upsetting the apple-cart.

* * * *

Magic Show

But 'all is not lost'!, as the lost Archangel (Satan for short) said. Thanks to that master-spirit of the Duce, the world was recently treated (gratis!) to the amazing spectacle of two whole army divisions totalling 30,000 men good and true, disappearing into the blue! Never has the vanishing trick been attempted on a more colossal scale. A ring, a rabbit or an urchin is the outside limit of your ordinary conjurer. But two whole ship-loads of boisterous and black-shirted humanity evaporating into thin air—well, it will leave even an American sightseer blinking his eyes till they become red. It was a front-page, one-inch streamer news alright! Mussolini has verily out-Houdinied Houdini, and deserves the conjurer's crown of the world. What chance one feels, has poor Haile Selassie before such a man! He may call himself 'Negus Neghesti' (King of Kings), but pitted against him is this conjurer of conjurers!! What chance, one asks, has the Ethiopian Emperor against the Fascist Dictator, unless he, too, has a trick or two concealed in his hip-pocket. You never can tell! And one must remember that after all Africa is the native home of the Black Magic. I have in my younger days, often trembled in my bed, while reading the travellers' tales of the African hoodooman, of weird witch-craft, of spine-creeping sorcery. Even African music (which most of you must have heard in the cinemas) has an uncanny feeling about it. And probably, therefore, the world will soon witness a magic show as it has never done before.

* * * *

The Modern Daniel

My hat off to the Guntur judge! Verily he is a 'Daniel come to judgment,' to quote that much-maligned Jew. From now on, the Guntur Daniel is my beau-ideal of a good judge. If ever I have to appear in the docks (which Heavens forfend!), I will pray for the blind goddess of justice to assume the kindly form of the aforesaid judge. If you have read his recent judgment which overflows with the milk of human kindliness, you will not ask me 'why'? "Oh noble judge! O excellent young man!" I cannot help repeating a la Shylock again. To start with the good judge was good enough to send the accused duly to jail. That is, of course, what a judge is meant for. Secondly he recommended them to A Class which is the dream of all convicts. Thirdly, he presented them wiith some volumes for holiday—I mean jail-term—reading. School prize-day all over again! But unlike the schoolmasters,—when I was in the third standard, I had the doubtful fortune of being presented with a copy of Milton's Areopagitica, which I promptly sold for two annas to the nearest second-hand book-seller, and invested the proceeds in Kulfi Malai,—the magistrate was extremely discriminating in the selection of his books. Galsworthy is unfortunately no more with us, but Mr. Joad must be complimented on his becoming a jail classic. His 'Liberty to-day' will for the next six months beguile those "misguided" creatures who have abused the liberty, they had yesterday. Fourthly and finally—to return to our list—, the judge assumed the role of a preacher and gave them an excellent sermon. (Please don't talk of the sting being in the tail!) The judge is such a nice fellow, he was almost apologetic for this last. The convicts thus have at any rate no reason now to complain like the girl in the music-hall song: "'Tis not wot he says, but the nasty way he says it." Whether they would have preferred another term of prison, to the dose of preaching is of course another matter!

* * * *

Morgue For Motorists

In God's Own Land, they have naturally gone much further. It is many years since they instituted the Electric chair for the gallows, and while the jurists of the old world are yet merely discussing the theory of punishment, the Americans are actually making new experiments. The modern civilisation has progressed much further since the times when the good old law of 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth' prevailed, as is exemplified by the punishment recently awarded to a fair motorist offender, at San Francisco. Violet Rudolph who was convicted of reckless speeding, was sentenced to view for one hour the mutilated bodies of motor crash victims in the local mortuary. The gruesome sight needless to say, acted as more than a deterrent punishment for Violet, who was led over the death chamber shrieking and wildly gesticulating, and fervently promising never to do it again. Will our road-hogs, however, be susceptible to such a homoeopathic treatment?

* * * *

Business Instinct

Clergyman (prompting at marriage service):

"With this ring .....

Nervous Bridegroom—a Jeweller:—

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CANADIAN PARADISE LOST

"Tropical Valley" Myth Exploded

Canada has lost a tropical "paradise" supposed to have existed in a remote part of British Columbia. According to Indian legend, a tropical Valley known as the "valve of perpetual summer" lay 700 miles north of Edmonton.

Now Dr. Charles Camsell, Federal Deputy Minister of Mines, has definitely exploded the theory. He has just returned from a 4,000 miles flight in the north, during which his party landed in the mysterious valley.

But all they found was a heavy growth of Timothy grass and numerous springs not uncommon to the region. There were no warm sulphur springs, green moss and tropical plants—such as spoken of in the Indian stories.

What Dr. Camsell did discover was the end of the famous Rocky Mountains. He established that the range disappears across the plateau country north of latitude 60 in South Eastern Yukon. Only a few widely-scattered summits can be seen above the heavy timber which stretches for miles.

Much of what the Minister saw and photographed from his plane will be used to complete a large relief map of Canada now being made by the Geological Survey at Ottawa.

CANADA'S EMPIRE IMPORTS

Continuing a recent upward trend, Canada's imports from the Empire in July showed a notable increase of 13 per cent, compared with July last year.

Total Empire imports were valued at dol. 16,847,000 (£3,369,400) an increase of more than dol. 2,000,000 (£400,000) Countries which increased their trade with Canada included British East Africa, British South Africa, British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and Australia.

CANADIAN FISH TO 66 COUNTRIES

Canadian exports of fish and fish products went to 66 countries in the world during the first half of 1935. They were valued at dol. 9,364,000 (£1,872,600).

This was an increase of dol. 856,000 (£171,200) over the similar period last year.

The United States buys most of Canada's fresh fish but large quantities of tinned fish are sent to other parts of the world.

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Never Overlook Eye-strain

• It Is Not Only Cause Of General Disturbance And • Lowering Of Systematic Health But May Also Predispose Eyes To Actual Disease

To be possessed of a pair of sound and healthy eyes is an asset of immense value to every human being today. Victims of defective vision suffer a serious handicap in life's struggles (writes Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, C.B., in "New Health.") There are innumerable people whose intelligence and ability would have carried them far on the road of success but who remain undistinguished among the throng because of impairment of their optical apparatus. In modern life our eyes are probably the hardest worked of all our sense organs: some might say that they are perpetually over-worked. Certainly they are constantly subjected to strains which cannot have been intended by nature. Consider the busy city man or woman. There is hardly a moment of the waking hours when it it is possible for the eyes to relax. Reading, writing, typing, all call for concentrated eye work. In the streets of a big city the eyes are for ever on the alert. Motoring calls for sustained and accurate ocular effort. Even in leisure hours the eyes are used for enjoyment under unnatural conditions at the cinema or theatre.

In these circumstances, care of the eyes becomes a vital problem to every man and woman who has any ambition to make a reasonable success of life. This may seem an obvious statement but it is amazing how countless people labour under the strain of eye defects, having failed to appreciate in the first place that many of these eye defects are preventable, and, in the second place, that nearly all of them are remediable at the hands of the expect oculist. Also, it is not universally known that abnormalities of the eye have profound repercussions upon the general health of the body as, conversely, disease of the body is nearly always mirrored in the eyes sometimes in striking and sometimes in subtle fashion. Numberless cases of nervous breakdown and nerve diseases from miggraine to asthma have been cured by the adoption of accurately prescribed spectacles, for it must be realised that the eyestrain associated with optical defects can lead to a tremendous leakage of nervous energy, a leakage which in time exhausts the resources of health and opens the way to the influences of disease.

...SIMPLE RULES OF "EYE-HEALTH."

I will now review the periods of life at which eyestrain is peculiarly liable to arise and endeavour to show how this incapacitating disorder may be prevented. As might be expected, prevention of eyestrain should commence in the nursery. There are some simple rules which, if kept in mind, will go a long way towards maintaining the eyes in a healthy state. Beds or cots should not face the window and the sun should always be prevented from shining directly into the eyes. All young children's toys should be large and threading beads should not be permitted until the child is at least five or six. Parents and nurses should never hold objects near the child's eyes and no attempt should be made to teach a child under five to read. This is especially important in the case of the child whose parents are short-sighted, for the extremely soft eyes of the young child are easily lengthened when they converge for near vision. Therefore insist upon the child keeping the picture book good distance from the eyes. If the child has definitely inherited short sight, as sometimes happens then at the age of six or seven the child should be investigated by an expert and glasses should be permanently worn which give full correction. In this way, the progress of the short sight can be stayed.

In early school life, teachers and parents should be on the look out for signs of eye-strain. Rubbing of the eyes, frequent blinking, red eye-lids, conjunctivitis, headache, listlessness and lassitude, are all signs which suggest that the eyes require to be investigated thoroughly. The defect of the optical apparatus may be very slight indeed and if corrected in time, the removal of the eye-strain allows the eye to develop normally so that in a few years it may be possible to discard the glasses. In general, care should be taken to prevent children bringing their heads too near their work which under no circumstances should be carried out for prolonged periods or by artificial light. In the school-room the seats and desks should be arranged to obtain correct lighting—the windows never being in front but preferably on the left. The periodic testing of school children's eyes, if it is carried out thoroughly, is most valuable for the earlier an optical defect is detected and measures adopted to overcome it, the greater are the chances of preventing serious and incapacitating eye trouble in adult life. It is generally noticeable that the child with "bad eyes," uncorrected, is an ailing and "difficult" child but so soon as the defect is remedied a transformation for the better takes place in the child's health and disposition.

"SMALL" EYE DEFECTS.

The next phase of life when the state of the eyes have an important bearing upon the general health is about the age of 19 to 20, particularly in the case of the young man or woman who is studying hard for examinations upon which his or her career may depend. It is common knowledge that "nervous breakdown" are not infrequent at this time and the cause is generally attributed to over-work. In many of these cases, examination by a skilled physician reveals that there is a small optical defect which has led to a great wastage of nervous energy. The trouble is that with a 'small' eye defect, the eye mechanism reflexly corrects this defect but in so doing there is a constant strain which exhausts the vital powers and debilitates the whole system. Most remarkable are the results of correction of these small optical errors by means of appropriate glasses. The nervous exhaustion is stopped and there is an immediate regeneration of mind, spirit and body.

While on this subject of small optical errors, some mention must be made of eye-strain in the case of motor drivers. It is again surprising how these small visual defects can produce great fatigue while motoring and this fatigue may have serious consequences in-so-far as it impairs judgment and may lead to serious accidents. I am convinced that many of the so-called "accident-prone" motorists are the victims of optical defects of which they are unaware. Driving a car nowadays entails a considerable strain for the best of eyes and anyone who gets an undue sense of fatigue or headaches after motoring should have the eyes carefully examined. The optical correction must be 'exact' if beneficial results are to be achieved. Glasses or spectacles which are 'almost' correct may be worse than no glasses at all. Many motorists will also benefit from wearing glasses which prevent the penetration of the ultra-violet rays. It was Sir William Crookes who discovered a glass which cuts out these rays which are irritating to the very delicate retina of the eye. These glasses are available in different strengths and will be found very soothing and comforting to motorists, especially when subjected to sun glare. Incidentally they are also valuable when the eyes are exposed to the glase of electric light.

From about twenty-five to thirty-five years is another phase of life when eye-strain may manifest itself as a danger to general health. Most often it is observed in women, especially if they are engaged in occupations which demand the use of the eyes for near work such as typing or sewing. Not infrequently eyestrain may arise after childbirth when the mother has been breast feeding the child. In such cases, the eyestrain as such may not be suspected as the cause of the symptoms, which include abnormal fatiguability, lassitude, depression, sleeplessness, irritability of mood, and headache. Victims of this form of eye strain are frequently labelled as neurasthenics and regarded as rather hopeless cases. Actually, the outlook is most favourable for once the eye defect is detected and corrected, a speedy return to good health takes place.

IN MIDDLE AGE.

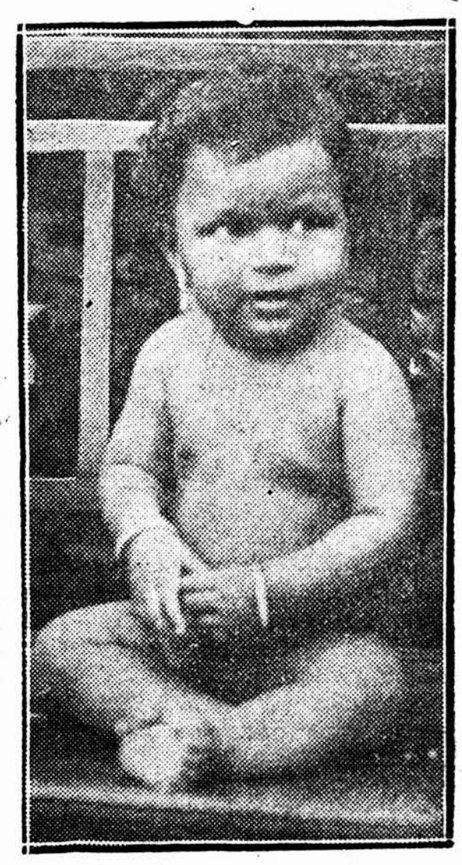
Round about middle age is yet another significant period of life when the dangers of eyestrain have to be kept in mind. Most normal people tend to develop some degree of presbyopia at the age of fifty or so and find the need to wear glasses for near work. The presbyopic can see quite well at a distance but, when reading, for example, the print must be held an abnormally long distance from the eyes. It is common, however, for some other optical defects which has been latent to become manifest about middle age and impair also the distant vision. Together these defects are likely to result in considerable eye-strain which for a man or woman at a relatively critical period of life may have serious consequences. No one can afford needlessly to waste energy during middle age—a time when responsibilities are generally high and when the balance of health is easily disturbed. It is often thought notably among women, that :'taking to glasses" is a sign of old age, and they suffer the discomforts and disabilities of eye-strain rather than consult the optician. This is most unwise and many a serious breakdown in general health could have been avoided by the timely correction of eye-strain by the use of glasses. A very great boon to those who suffer a combined optical defect is the bifocal lens. Where near and distant vision are affected it is possible to combine the different corrections in one glass. This does the way with the inconvenience of changing the glasses according to the needs of the eyes.

NOT A TRIVIAL SYMPTOM

Finally, we have also to bear in mind that eye-strain is not only a cause of a general disturbance and lowering of the systemic health but that it may also predispose the eyes to actual disease.

Recurrent attack of iritis are nearly always associated with errors of refraction and correction by glasses will often prevent further attacks. Similarly, in glaucoma where the pressure with the eyeball is increased it may be possible to relieve the sufferer by the constant use of corrective glasses. Even cataract can be held in check in this way. In children, the value of glasses is frequently revealed most vividly in the cure of blepharitis or inflammation of the eyelids, as also in the cure of conjunctivities and ulcer of the cornea.

To sum up, it may be stated that eye-strain can be a cause of much general ill-health as well as local disease of the eyes. It is to be noted that it is most often the small errors of vision which are responsible for eye-strain, for, as is rightly said, "large errors take care of themselves." These seriously impair vision and obviously call for correction while the small errors, interfering little with vision, remain as a rule unsuspected. Therefore, the existence of any degree of nervous exhaustion, as has been indicated in the course of this article, should call for immediate expert investigation. Eye-strain must never be regarded as a trivial symptom.



Arvind Balkrishna Gholatkar, nine months old baby weighing 24 lbs., won the second prize in the Baby Health Competition held at Lal Bagh last week.

WOMEN OWN LARGE PART OF BELGRADE

Within the last 14 years, women have gained possession of two fifths of all real property in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia.

In 1921, they owned only six per cent. of it; now they have deeds for over 40 per cent. Within this decade and a half, Belgrade has become a completely new city. It has more than doubled in size, imposing new streets have been built and hundreds of fine edifices have been erected. The number of real estate owners has tripled, while the value of the real estate has increased still more.

But this is hardly due to any advance in the position of women nor to their increased participation in business. The change is due to the fact that men sign property over to their wives in order to keep it from tax collectors and creditors. Propertyless state officials also get larger salaries than those owning houses, so the real estate is given to the wife. However, if this practice of Yugoslavia's capital city.—"Christian Science Monitor."

Toward Better Health

RAW v. PASTEURISED MILK

No Conclusive Evidence Yet As To Their Relative Merits

Milk has been the cause of many epidemics in the past. This danger has been lessened by pasteurisation.

It has been proved beyond doubt (according to "Nature") that the infections transmissible by milk—tuberculosis, typhiod fever. scarlatina, diptheria, undulant fever and others—are destroyed by efficient pasteurisation. The risk of tuberculous infection (occasionally other infections also) has, unfortunately, been increased of late by the introduction of the hygienic system of conveyance of milk in bulk, 3,000 gallons or so, in glass-lined road-, and railtanks, for, should any portion of the milk in such a tank be infected, the whole will become infected.

In the case of tuberculosis. in particular, this risk is a real one, for the bulk-milk is necessarily the mixed milk of a number of cows, some of which under present conditions will almost inevitably be infected with tuberculosis.

The possible damage that may be done to the nutrient qualities of milk by pasteurisation requires consideration. It is alleged that the vitamin, calcium and phosphorous contents are diminished, and the general nutrient qualities are lessened. It may be admitted that, in the case of infants subsisting on complete diets of cow's milk. pasteurised milk does seem to be deficient and to require supplementing as regards vitamins and salts, but there is no body of evidence conclusive of the relative merits of raw and pasteurised milk. and the subject demands further investigation.

Milk pasteurisation. if carried out, ought to be efficient and free from any possible source of failure. The recognised system consists in heating the milk to a temperature of not less than 145 deg. F., and not more than 150 deg. F., and maintaining at this temperature for thirty minutes. after which it is cooled. To hold a large volume of milk it may be up to 500-1.000 gallons in the large plants. within two or three degrees of a particular temperature for half an hour, entails the use of an apparatus the thermal control of which must be one of delicacy and exactitude.

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of any nature or duration can be cured by the use of "CATARACTIN." the infallible remedy for all sorts of Cataract. Ask for free booklet "CATARACT-PREVENTION and CURE" from; JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS and CO., 58 and 60. Princess Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES?

Try "EYEVANCE," the challenged medication of acute and chronic eye diseases, specially CATARACT. Success guaranteed. Literature free. Sample phial Re. 1; Research Chemical Works, (B.C.), Post Box No. 12215, Calcutta.

Group-photo taken at the Congress of the Homoeopathic International Medical League held at Budapest on Aug. 21st. Photo shows in front row (from left to right) the Municipal Commissioner of Budpest, H..R. H. Prince Joseph Franz, Dr. E. Assmann, (Dresden), Dr. K. N. Palit (India), and Dr. Gustav Schimert, (Budapest), president of the Congress.

SOAP GOOD ONLY AS CLEANER

It Is A Poor Vehicle For Medication Of Any Kind

Soap is often regarded as a criterion of civilisation. It is also the subject of much primitive superstition.

Soap advertisers (according to J. W. Ephraim in the "American Mercury") have dinned into our ears, the belief that certain "precious" ingrediants in their soap will give us beauty (and other graces) that Cleopatra might envy. With a few reservations, no soap can have any special quality beyond being a good cleansing agent.

What is wanted is a pure mild soap. Purity is judged by the absence of foreign ingredients or adulterants; mildness by the absence of free alkali, which is perhaps the greatest single virtue any toilet soap can have, as free alkali irritates and dries the skin. Nevertheless. some toilet soaps, even those selling for high prices, do have free alkali. and not even the most expensive perfumes can compensate for this inexcusable defect.

There is a simple test, which any one can apply. Touch the soap lightly with the tip of the tongue. If a strong "biting" sensation results, the chances are that free alkali is present and the soap is not suitable for toilet use. One popular delusion is that a floating soap is likely to be purer than non-floating varieties. Any soap can be made floatable by whipping air into it in the process of manufacture.

Then there is the magic word "Castile," which has been deprived of all meaning. Originally, Castile soap, then almost wholly an imported product, was made entirely from olive oil. Such a soap has certain advantages. the most important being that it is probably the mildest of all soaps and therefore especially suited for babies and for those whose skins are sensitive to the cocoanut, palm and allied oils contained in virtually all toilet soaps. But adluteration and misrepresentation have long since captured the field and to-day even a socalled Olive Oil Castile soap may contain practically no olive oil at all.

From the scientific point of view. any good toilet soap will do as much as the most highly touted special-purpose soaps. The most plausible of these somewhat dubious products are the so-called germicidal soaps, some of which bear the names of famous pharmaceutical houses, yet in practical use none of them has any more germicidal power than plain soap alone.

Soap itself a mild antiseptic, its chief value, in this respect, lying in its power to wash away dirt and bacteria. For an added disinfectant to be really effective it would have to be present in such amounts as to make the soap unsaleable or unfit for domestic use. Many germicides—iodine and mercuric chloride, for example—react with the soap so a. to destroy the value of the disinfectant and seriously injure the detergency of the soap itself. Others, such as carbolic acid. evaporate so rapidly that it would be necessary to pack the soap in air-tight containers to retain even a minimum percentage of the germicide. Of course, they retain their smell for a long time ,and many people have come to think an unpleasant odour is the sign of antiseptic merit.

The list of disinfectants introduced into soaps could be extended almost indefinitely, but the consensus of scientific opinion is that soap is a very poor vehicle for medication of any kind. "Even if the disinfectant were effective" says one writer, "its action would be nullified by the short time of contact, and the fact that soap is a cleanser, causing the disinfectant to be washed away as thoroughly as dirt itself."

PARROTS AS FEVER-CARRIERS

Distinguished American Doctor Catches Infection

For twenty-six years Dr. E. H. Hasseltine, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, has carried on laboratory war against the world's most vicious, unpredictable contagious diseases: bubonic plague, leprosy, and psittacosis, daring these diseases to attack him. For four years he worked in a leper-colony in Hawaii; came out unscathed.

In 1931, in Washington, the fever which is transmitted by parrots struck; sent him to the hospital for weeks. One attack of psittacosis is supposed to give permanent immunity; Doctor Hasseltine went back to his studies of it. Last month while he was experimenting with psittacosis serums, it struck again. Since then the scientist has been fighting aftermath of the fever, at the Marine Hospital in Sant Francisco.

This disease. which annually takes toll of lives, is one which could be wiped out in this country overnight. It is maintained only by the unaccountable desire of some persons to keep parrots as pets.

RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED

A New Method Of Artificial Respiration

A medical writer lately drew attention to a point in connection with the practice of Schafer's method of artificial respiration. It is that one should be careful to see that under the abdomen of the drowned person there is placed some kind of bulky object—even a heap of sand will do—in order that the pressure exerted on the flanks of the unconscious person is not misdirected.

This method imitates, to some extent, the movements of natural breathing in that ascent of the diaphragm drives air out of the chest and descent of the diaphragm draws it in. But in natural breathing, air is drawn into the chest by the diaphragm actively descending and the ribs being actively raised. In the inert, drowned person, these muscular movements cannot proceed.

The entrance of air in Schafer's method is brought about by the elasticity of the previously compressed ribs causing the ribs to regain their normal curvatures in the position of expansion. But this inflow of air will be the more abundant according as in the previous compression of the lower ribs, air was forced out of the chest. It is in this latter compression that the downward-directed force should 'not' be expended in bulging out the abdominal wall which it will do if the abdomen is not pressed upon from the outside by some solid object. This is a highly important point deserving of the attention of all those carrying out this valuable method of artificial respiration—the one which has been adopted by the Royal Humane Society. —"New Health."

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

Lucky Number Scheme

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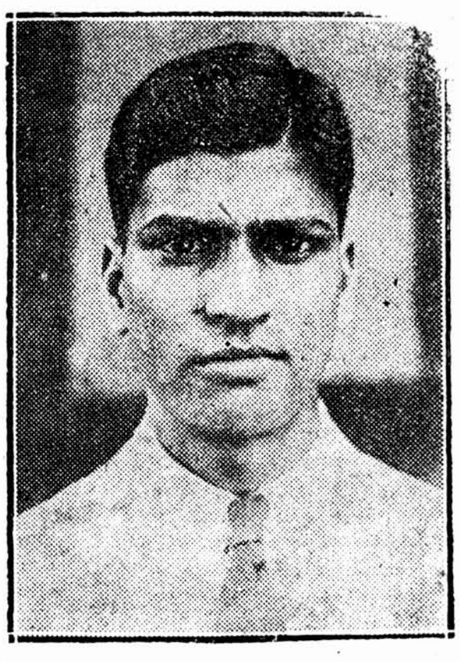

Mr. William Miranda of Kazi Building, Byculla, has sold his copy to us, bearing Number 321568 of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition dated 4th August, 1935, for Rs. 100.

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After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copies.

MORE STORIES OF MAGICAL FEATS

MAGIC WITH A BETEL LEAF

Although I have seen many magic performances by high class and famous artists, yet, the feat that strikes me as the strangest of all was the one I saw performed by a poor, wandering magician.

After showing many feats he opened his bag and taking out a betel-leaf and a piece of broom-stick, passed them round for examination. Having convinced us that they really were what they seemed to be, he proceeded to show his last trick.

Taking the betel-leaf in his hands he pinched off the stalk and poked one end of the broom-stick along the mid-rib, in and out, so that, when he held the other end of the stick the leaf stood upright like a spear-head. He then pressed the free end of the broom-stick into the ground so that the lower edges nearly touched the earth and poured some water over the whole arrangement, and taking a flute, like the one used by snake-charmers, he stepped a few paces off and started playing a slow, quaint tune. No sooner was this done than to the great surprise of all, the leaf began to dance, that is, it began to turn this way and that in perfect harmony to the tune played. When the magician walked round and round it, the leaf also turned round and round, while the dancing, continued, and it became slower or brisker to the lowering or raising of the tune.

For all magic I have seen, I have found at least some kind of explanation either right or wrong, but, how this was done will always remain a mystery to me. Was it some supernatural power?

MASTER ALOYSIUS JOSEPH.
Br. Cochin.

The following are some more stories of astonishing feats of magic sent to us by readers of the Sunday "Chronicle."

THE MANDRILL'S HEAD

The science exhibition of the City College came off in January 1935. As a student of History, I had looked on with awe at the assortment of apparatuses in the laboratory, and my avidity for a minuter scrutiny had remained unappeased.

To have the prospect of materialising my dorment ambition, I made good to witness the exhibition. After having surveyed the instruments in the main Hall I was ushered into the magic room.

The magician, well accoutred in his enchanting robes, greeted me with his sunny smile. Standing on an elevated platform he perched his magic wand on a desk which was screened, the sides and the back portion, with black curtains.

"Friends", began the conjurer, "in an Era when people are fast loosing faith in the existence of supernaturals—ghosts, elves, and spirits—you may wonder how I had the cheek to probe into the mysteries of the Universe, nay, to explore its possibilities. And this experiment, performed in front of your very nose, will testify to my phenomenal success in a path which none has ventured to tread. Yes, as clear as day, you see here a desk on which is placed a cardboard cover. I remove the cover (every word was followed by simultaneous action) and the skull of a man, dead years ago, welcomes you with his grin. Well, the cover is replaced."

This peroration of the conjurer with his inimitable gestures and action, evoked the interest of all present. I was really enticed and my heart went with him. In the pose of making a few incantations, he stood down-cast for a few seconds and after striking the wand on the table thrice, he thundered out, "attention, please". And, the lid was removed all of a sudden.

Lo! to the stupefaction of all, the mandrill's head of a ghost appeared. I was mute and dumb like one electrocuted. The shaking of the head, and the eyes splashing forth fires, showed life in it. The magician continued, "any pertinent questions will be attended to by him." Who would volunteer? It was all a dead silence. I determined to cut the guardian knot and be a hero myself. I strained all my nerves and in a palpitating voice ventured. "Who the d-d-deuce wanted you here?" "My Master" was the cut and short reply in hoarse sound, quiet in keeping with his haggard and demonaic form.

The vociferous conjurer, with self-satisfied glee and pride, broke in, "Brothers, you must be convinced of my communion with the other world. The day is not far off, rest assured, when you will witness still greater wonders!" These words said, the head was covered. The conjurer removed the cover again and to our dismay the skull was there, stationary. And he concluded "Cheerio, friends—Adieu".

I have in vain cogitated and ruminated over this uncanny metamorphosis which still puzzles my imagination. All consultations and discussions with the most learned brains have only led me to avenues shrouded in still greater mysteries.

K. P. R. N.
Ottapalam.

CHINESE MAGIC

I have witnessed the performances of a good many jugglers, conjurers and magicians, but almost all of them have been erased from my memory by time, except one, which has continued to amaze and mystify me.

It was in a side-show of a small carnival that I was fortunate enough to behold the above mentioned fascinating feat of magic. It was performed by a cheerful Chinese youth,

Before an audience of about two hundred persons about the ring the Chinaman embarked upon his famous feats. After displaying two or three dexterous athletic feats, he took up that strangest feat of magic. First of all, he approached the spectators and asked in his funny English accents,, "Will anyone please gi'e me a ten-rupees?" of course, he meant a note. One distinguished citizen who was amongst the audience took out a ten-rupee note and handed it to the Chairman. The latter had a look at it and then he asked the owner for his signature on the note. So the gentleman put down his signature in ink and returned the note.

Then the funny Chinaman folded the note and put it inside a small white envelope, closed it and said, "Now I burn this envelope to ashes," and addressing the owner of the note said, "No fear, me give you ten rupees". But in reality he put some kerosene oil on the envelope and set fire to the paper with a match stick and the envelope was reduced to black ashes in no time.

Then he assured the bewildered spectators that he would bring back the same note in five minutes. But that did not convince the spectators who thought that it was out of question to reproduce it.

The performer then called one of his comrades and asked him to bring a lime and a knife. When the two requisites were supplied to him, he once more approached the spectators, and giving them the lime asked them to examine if there was any cut on it. There was not the least trace of a knife being run on it. When it was returned to the magician he said "That note is in this lime." But few would believe the nonsensical statement of the poor Chinaman.

He then made, two cuts on the lime and took out one-fourth of he fruit. And what do you think then happened?

As the juice was falling on the ground, the Chinaman took out a small, white, pretty envelope from the inside of the cut fruit. And what more? The envelope was as dry as hey.

And as if all was not over, to the utter astonishment of the crowd he opened the envelope, and took out a ten-rupee note, which he kept waving in his hand with a sort of triumphant smile on his funny face. He then approached the man who gave him the note, and handing him over the note said, "see is it yours?"

The latter gentleman on close examination found that it was the same note that he had given to the Chinaman and that it bore his signature on it.

The crowd of spectators were amazed at this feat of the Chinaman. I cannot make out yet, whether it was mere conjuring trick or hypnotism.

A. P. BALSARA.
Bombay.

"MURDERED" BOY RESTORED TO LIFE

It so happened that when I had my friend David were proceeding towards the playground in the evening at Udipi (South Kanara) we were attracted by a mob near the market moving hither and thither and causing a great hullabaloo. Thinking that some juggler or a street-circus might have made the pedestrians to flock to the place, I too repaired to the spot.

Here I found a conjurer at work. He was performing his last but one feat by pushing a bowie-knife in his gullet, leaving only the grip in his mouth. After this stupendous sleight, he requested one of the two street Arabs in front of us to help him in his procedure. A boy nearby came forward and the conjurer asked him to sit down on a stool. After a minute's stare at the boy from a few yards, the conjurer ran towards the youth and laid him on the carpet spread on the ground. Then, snatching the bowie-knife, a plain-china dish, and a white handkerchief, he pulled a big black blanket over the body of the boy.

Silence ruled for five minutes. Nothing but slight movements of the rug attracted the public eyes.

Suddenly the conjurer popped out, displaying himself as a murderer. Another boy, who was watching the scene with his eager eyes, gave a shrieking cry over his companion's death. This crying boy was called by the conjurer near the stool on which he had kept the supposed dead boy's head on the plate covered with the kerchief which was dripping with blood. The magician asked the boy to put questions to this severed head. The boy then called out his friend's name to which strangely enough the head responded. Then the juggler carried the head to the nearest spectator to put similar questions. Every question was answered in a vigorous voice by the head. Then the necromancer laid the head near the trunk of the boy who was supposed to be lying between life and death. Passing the magic wand over the supposed dead body he pulled the blanket aside —then, to our extreme surprise the boy jumped to his feet and ran to his comrade nearby. The white kerchief, the plain-china plate and the clean knife remained by the side of the rug.

I asked the "murdered" boy about the mystery but he could not say anything. Coins were showered on the magician like rain.

ROMESH.
Dadar.

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The March Of Science

Earth Has Gorgeous Halo Round Her

Lowell Astronomers Make Startling Discovery During Eclipse

Lowell Observatory astronomers have found that the earth is surrounded by a brilliant, coloured halo—that plain Old Mother Earth is about the most gorgeous spectacle in creation, when seen from a distance, says the Flagstaff (Arizona) correspondent of the "New York Times."

In the eclipse last month they studied the colours on the face of the moon when it was totally within the earth's shadow. These colours came from sunlight bent, or refracted, around the edges of the earth by atmosphere.

The Lowell astronomers, with telescope and colour-registering instruments, saw red, blue, green, yellow, purple and blue-green chase themselves slowly over part or all the moon's darkened face.

The red light predominated. It was so bright, they report, that it gave more light on the darkened moon than does the full moon to terrestrial landscapes.

DARK BALL IN ECLIPSE.

They were able to say definitely that, seen from the 250,000 miles distance of the man in the moon, the earth in eclipse is a dark ball, surrounded by a narrow ring of brilliant red light. That outside the red ring there is a blue one, that probably other colours of the rainbow lie in between the red and the blue.

The spectacle is most certainly that of a sunset completely surrounding the dark shape of the earth. Only the red rays get through the lower atmosphere, accounting for the red ring nearest earth, the same as the red in a terrestrial sunset.

Above the red the other shorter rays of light get through, producing other colours, much as in a sunset, but in this case possibly in concentric ring formation.

E. C. Sliper obtained evidence of the colours on the face of the moon by taking photographs with a fifteen-inch reflecting telescope and using red, yellow and violet filters and suitable plates.

"Comparison of red and violet photographs," he states, "brought out that the faint light in the central part of the shadow cone (the earth's shadow) was relatively redder than the outer part, which was more bluish in tone.

RED RAYS IN CENTRAL PART.

"Thus it appears that only the red rays of sunlight succeed in passing through our lower atmosphere and reach the central part of the shadow, while on the outskirts of the shadow cone there is a ring of bluer tint of light diffused through our tenuous upper atmosphere."

C. W. Tombaugh, whose sharp eye a few years ago caught first sight of the new planet Pluto, observed the colours with his eye in a five-inch reflector and an eyepiece with magnifying power of twenty-seven diameters.

He saw on the moon's surface the colour of copper, pink, blue, yellow, orange and green. He reports that the green was weak.

These tints, he says, appeared to pass across the moon with the spectrum, and their order of succession was that of the spectrum, or rainbow.

Dr. C. O. Lampland, with a radiometer, measured the energy of the light faintly reflected from the moon. H. L. Gilcas studied the colours with photographic exposures in blue and in yellow light.

PRINTING FROM RUBBER

First Book Sees Light

Many a compositor, confronted with a line too long to fit the prescribed space. has wished for compressible rubber type. A new process of printing from rubber plates, announced by the B. F. Goodrich Company, will not relieve this situation, but has other advantages over metal.

Printers who experimented with the new "elastotypes" reported them particularly adapted to printing on fragile or brittle materials such as tissue paper, celluloid, wood, metal, fiber, or glass Bond and other hard papers print better from rubber because it conforms to irregularities of surface. The rubber is said to spread ink more thinly. thereby saving as high as 40 per cent. of this often expensive commodity.

There are disadvantages, too. Rubber swells when oil-inks are used; therefore, special inks must be employed. As yet, half-tones, except those of very coarse screen can not be printed successfully.

The first book printed by the new method, a detective mystery-story, called "The Emerald Murder Trap," has just been published.—"Literary Digest."

What Makes The Negro Black

Subcutaneous Oxidising Ferment Turns Colourless Living Tissue Into Intensely Dark One

Strange as it may seem, the biochemistry of the pigment of the human skin and hair is even now not at all well known. When so much has been discovered about the biochemistry of the human body, it is at first sight remarkable that so little should be known about melanin, the dark pigment which gives its colour to the skin and hair. This pigmentation is maximal in the pure negro and absent in the albino, whose hair is perfectly white, and whose eyes are pink owing to the absence of melanin from the hairs and iris respectively, writes "New Health."

One reason for our ignorance about melanin is its extreme insolubility; for instance, even boiling a piece of human skin in strong acids or alkalies fails to extract the pigment. The biochemist is thus at the outset precluded from examining a solution of melanin which is an immense handicap to any research. Investigation has, however, gone on in spite of this initial difficulty, and we are now fairly certain that melanin is a derivative of a substance long known to biochemistry, tyrosin, which is also the chemical parent or precursor of adrenalin as well as of tyrosin, the internal secretion of the thyroid gland.

Tyrosin, which is an important constituent of nitrogen-containing foods and of the living tissues, is in a pure state almost colourless, certainly not black or brown or red which melanin may appear according to its concentration in the skin. (Under the microscope melanin takes the form of brownish granules).

Something therefore must happen to the tyrosin before it becomes a pigment deposited in the living cells of the deepest layer of the epidermis whence the hair-follicles arise.

After a great deal of work on the subject, the biochemists have discovered that a ferment (enzyme), oxidises the tyrosin (or a near chemical relative) from its colourless state to the intensely black condition.

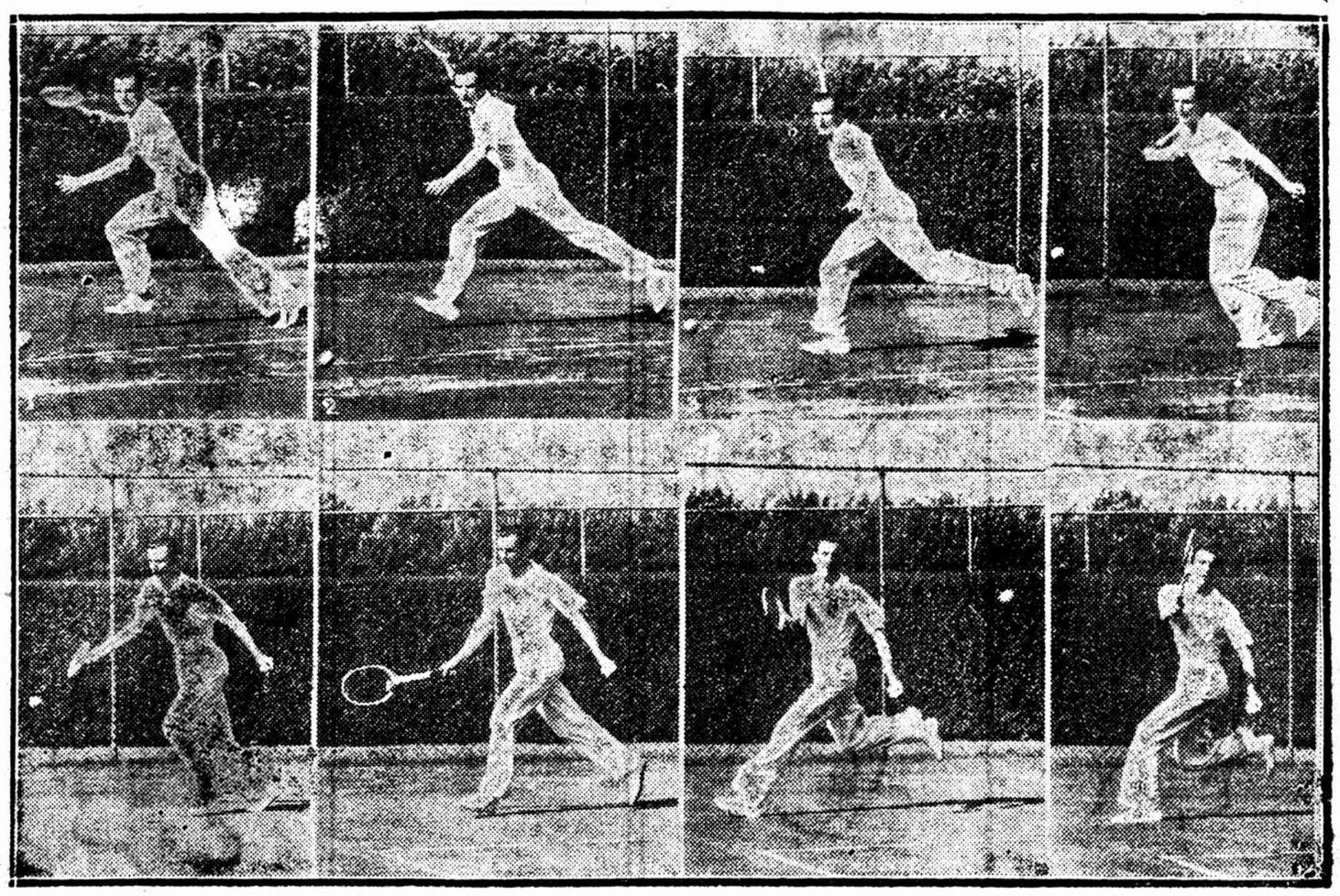
Confirmatory of this it is found that the black ink of the cuttle-fish is produced by precisely the same process—an oxidation of tyrosin by an oxidose or oxidising ferment.

It is chemically the same process as that which goes on when a cut apple browns in the air—here a vegetable oxidose is at work.

Hence it would appear that the production of melanin is a process involving two chemical factors—the presence of melanin and a ferment, a specific oxidose, whose role it is to oxidise the colourless substance to a coloured condition. This is a familiar reaction—the white flowers for instance being, as it were, albinos, which have only 'one' of the two necessary reacting substances.

It is interesting to note that in disease of the infrarenal bodies (Addison's) and in that of the thyroid gland (myxoedema) there are disturbances of the pigmentation of the skin.

WORLD'S NO. 1 TENNIS MAN SEEN BY MAGIC EYE



Long legs which enable him to get quickly to the ball, a hard sweeping forehand, and remarkable accuracy are among the attributes which enabled Fred Perry to attain the position of world's No. 1 amateur player. The British star is viewed by the magic eye as he trained for the National Singles Championships in which he defended his title, at Forest Hills.

No. 1. The ball has not taken its first bounce but Perry is there.

No. 2. He brings back the racket although the ball has just touched the ground. Notice the long stride.

No. 3. The top of the backswing.

No. 4. He comes down on the ball.

No. 5. Notice the tautness of the right arm, including biceps, forearm and wrist.

No. 6. The point of contact.

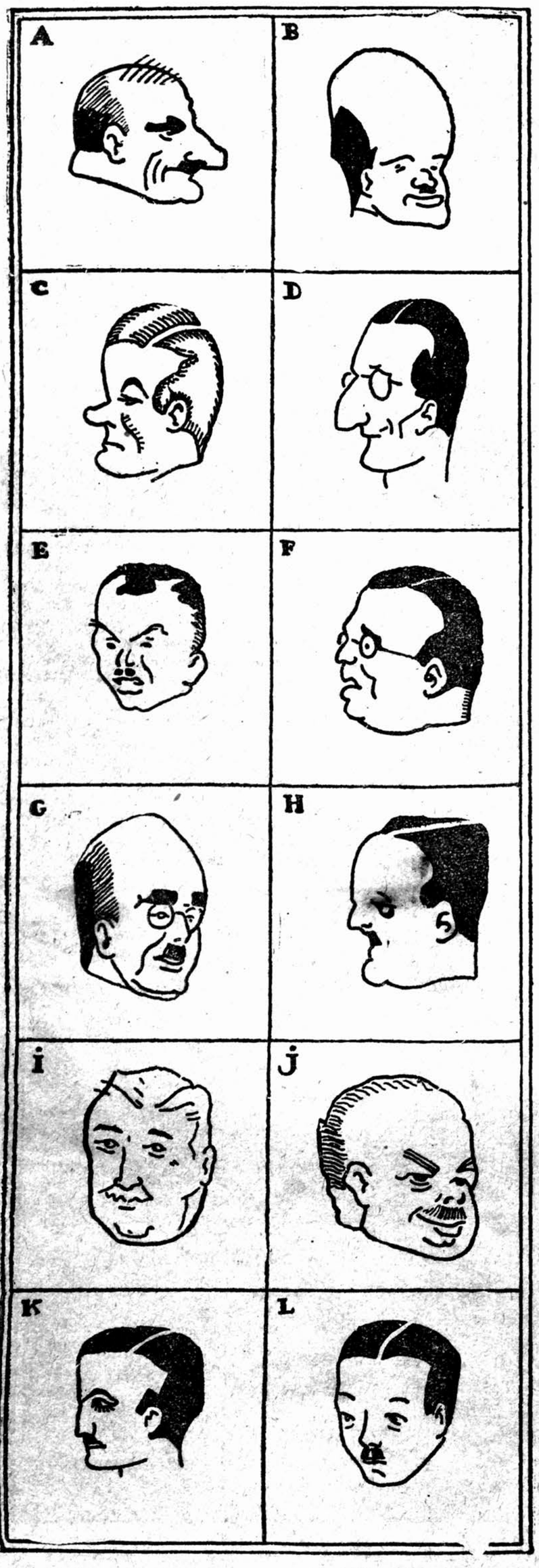
No. 7. The momentum of his run carries him on even after he has hit the ball.

No. 8. The racket continues in its arc for the follow through.

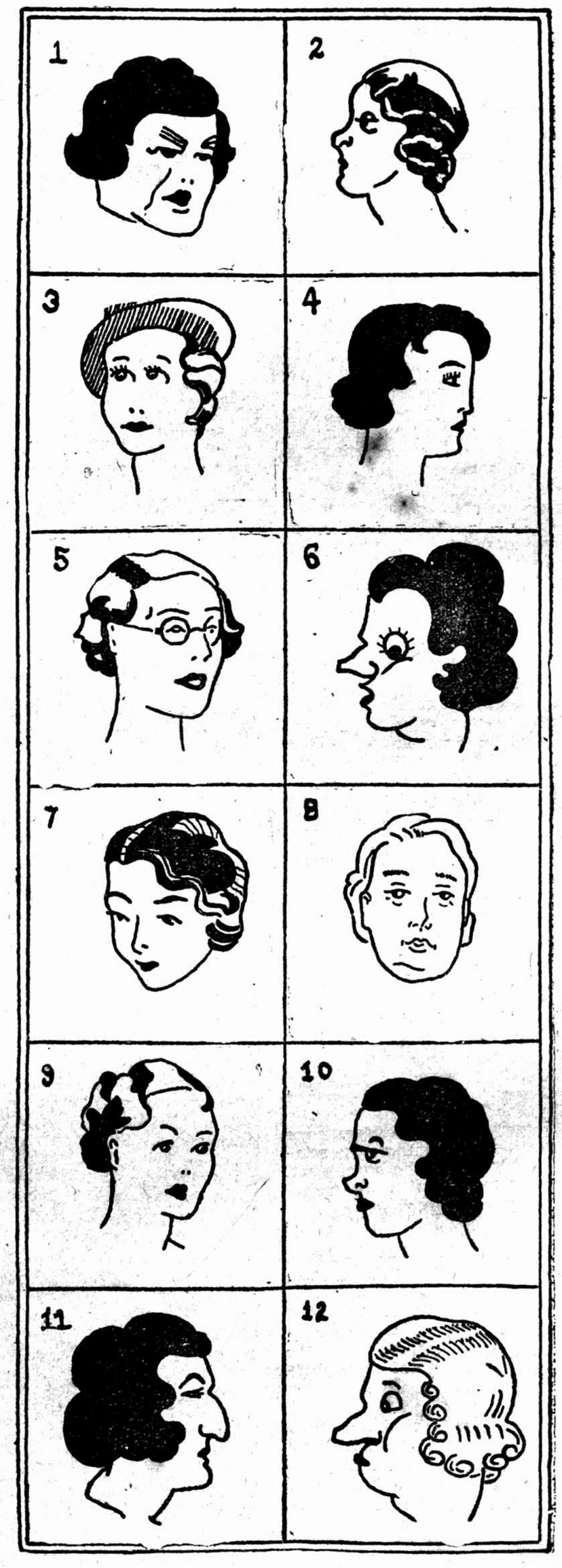
FAMILY

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

FATHERS



MOTHERS



In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may have its father's nose and mother's chin or 'vice versa'. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, nose, head, jaw, hair, etc.

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A, B, C, the other set for mothers numbered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

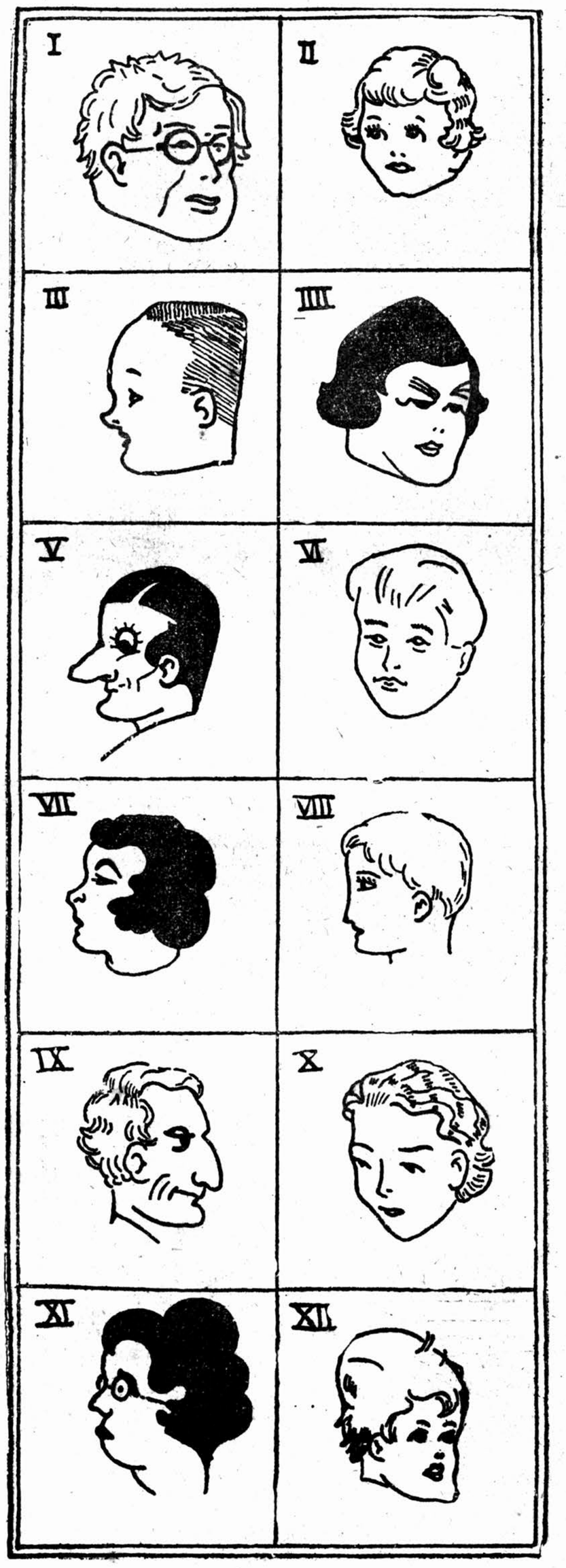
You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration III has a marked resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration No. 10. You, therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

(Continued on opposite page)

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

CHILDREN



(Continued from opposite Page)

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of fathers and mothers and submit your entries before 9th October, 1935, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay,

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th October, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th October, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Child.	Father.	Mother.
I		
II		
III	H	10
IIII		
V		
VI		
VII		
VIII		
IX		
X		
XI		
XII		

Name.....

Address.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters

Closing Date 9th October 1935.

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[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Greetings to you all children on this your Association's ninth anniversary and Mahatma Gandhi Day celebrations! May your fragrance (we have always likened you to Rose-Flowers) spread throughout the world to make it happier and brighter. And may our country's soil bear the choicest fruits out of you, enabling Her to achieve its goal.

We have never claimed that we have done anything for Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association. It has slowly and steadily grown and come to this level only by your best wishes and through your co-operation. You have tried to extend it to other countries and put new ideas and ideals for its working from time to time. Verily you have been my inspiration to enable me write all this and conduct your Corners for you. I aspire, as probably you also do, that 'via media' our Children's Association, we may bring about the great world brotherhood and a joyous world peace.

Mahatma Gandhi's life, full of sacrifice and his experiments with Truth, should teach us to follow the same path as he has been leading. To-day he is considered to be the greatest man in the world. He has been kind enough to send you all his blessings and assured you that his blessings are always with you. Let us on this day pray to the Almighty for his long life of still more useful service to our Motherland.

On this occasion some of our well-wishers have very kindly sent us their messages to the children and they are reproduced here with thanks. Also the Balkan-ji-Bari Branches throughout India have fixed up some nice programmes. Khar children would be going out for an excursion to Vihar Lake to-day. They start from their headquarters, the Laxmi Nagar at 7 a.m. and will be back by about 12-30 noon. Some children from Santa Cruz and Vile Parle are also joining us. Well, they will have lots of mirth and merriment: Sports, songs, stories, eatables, and ....., and .....

A GUESSING GAME

For "Paper Bag Guess" put articles of various kinds into numbered paper bags. Place them on a table.

Familiar everyday articles such as a piece of soap, a potato, a can-opener, screwdriver, and eraser, etc., should be used

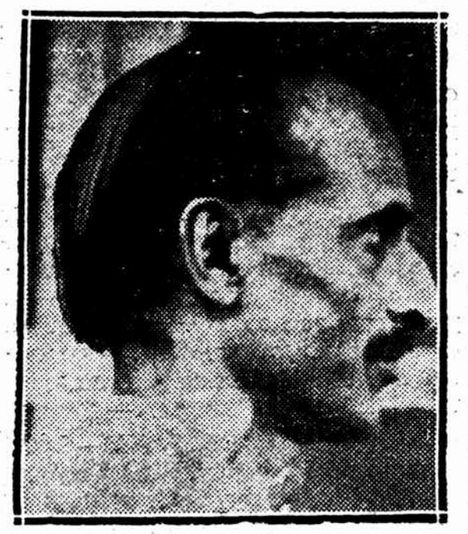
Each player handles the bags quickly and records his guesses on a small folded paper bag. The procedure must be swift.

The guessing entails more difficulties than one might at first suppose, all of which adds to the spice of the game.

The player whose list is correct, or most nearly so, is the winner.

"I am very glad to send you my greetings and best wishes for your work. Will you convey to the children my hope that through this good work they may grow into happy, useful and great citizens of India.

"I wish you all success, and hope that your work will continue for many years to come doing greater and greater work in the name of our country."—RUKMINI ARUNDALE.



"My greetings to the children and all those who are making their big little lives happy and therefore fruitful. In Balkan-ji-Bari they know there is no difference between work and play. Their play is work, their work is play—prolonged in a slightly different form.

When they go out in larger life let them treat all the life's complicated problems as play, and let their sense of joy occupy them. They will find then that they have gained eternal youth and sorrow never approaches them."—J. B. KRIPALANI.

GOD BLESS ALL LITTLE BOYS WHO LOOK LIKE PUCK

(By Arthur Guiterman)

God bless all little boys who look like Puck,
With wide eyes, wider mouths and stick-out ears,
Rash little boys who stay alive by luck
And Heaven's favour in this world of tears.
The thousand-question-asking little boys
Rapid of hand and foot and thought as well
Playing with gorgeous fancies more than toys,
Heroes of what they dream but never tell.
Father, in your vast playground let them know
The loveliness of ocean, wood and hill;
Protect from every bitterness and woe
Your heedless little acolytes; and still
Grant me the grace I ask upon my knees
Not to forget that I was one of these.

CHASED BY BULL

(Sent by Sis. Anila, 15 years)

Some time ago a friend of mine was living in the country and she invited me to stay with her, which I did.

I had a lovely time, except for one thrilling adventure, which I did not think very nice at the time.

We had gone out primrosing, and as we were crossing a field I heard a thudding noise and saw a bull galloping towards me.

I was very frightened and began to run for my life with the bull after me.

Seeing a large tree on the side of the field I made for that, but as I was running under it I caught my foot in a piece of root which was sticking up, and down I fell.

I had a vision of the bull tossing me with his horns, and I shouted with all my might for help.

Fortunately for me two men heard me, and they came to my rescue and captured the bull before it could touch me.

I learned afterwards that my shouting was the cause of the bull not attacking me. It evidently startled it, but I was not to know that at the time, was I?

SOME FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

(Sent by Bro. Narain, 12 years)

A man will die for want of air in five minutes; for want of sleep in about ten days; for want of water in roughly a week.

The Swiss mile is five times as long as the English or American mile, it being 9153 yards in length.

"The future of our country as well as of the world depends on how the children are brought up, educated and given the fullest opportunities of self-realisation.

The best that the Arts and Sciences can give must be placed at the disposal of our children who should be given the utmost freedom and the fullest opportunity to profit by it."—S. A. BRELVI.

Mahatma Gandhi's birthd ay is being celebrated to-day by the Balkan-ji-Bari bra nches throughout India. On this occasion he has wished us to "assure the children that his blessings are always with them."

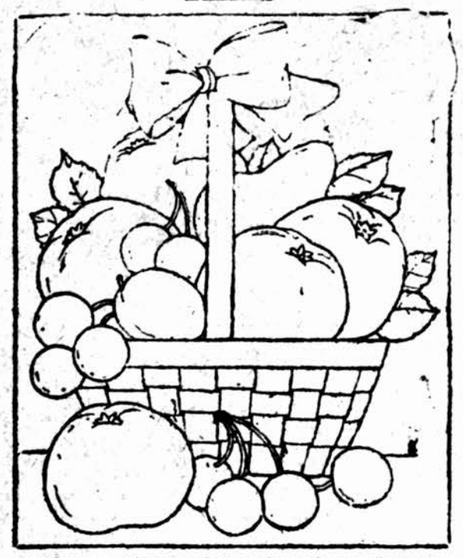
Section I: Members

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12 YEARS.

Hidden in this picture are four farmhands, two pigeons one hen, one rat, and another cow. See if you can discover them all by turning the picture round all ways. Mark them with a cross, and send the picture to us. For further particulars, please see under the heading "Prize Comp etitions," given elsewhere in this "Corner."

Section II: Companions

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN 12 AND 16 YEARS



Colour this picture of a fruit basket with paints or crayons, and send it to us. For further particulars please see under the heading "Prize Competitions," given elsewhere in this "Corner."

My Young Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to send you my best wishes and loving greetings for the Tenth Birthday of your Association.

Everywhere it is recognized that the young of to-day are the makers of a new world and a new civilization in which competition and war will give place to co-operation and PEACE.

India, our beloved Motherland, has an important contribution to make, and you, her representatives of the future, will be the channels for that glorious task.

What better message can you give to the New World than that for which India exists—the spiritual solidarity of humanity to be realized through the power of the Soul.

Narrow nationalism and false patriotism can be overthrown by Internationalism which recognizes the value of different racial cultures as supplementing each other and producing thereby a pattern in which the many blend into the One.

To be true to the World we have to be true to India, and for that we must learn to rise above religious sectarianism, social distinctions, racial barriers.

Preserving our Indian Tradition which is Aryan, that is Noble, in our own individual lives we shall be able to serve the world. To that end each one of us must learn to look upon himself as a Soul, immortal and divine, and learn to love our brother-Soul.

Piercing through the maya of caste and class, of race and religion, we must reverence virtue, beauty and truth wherever these shine forth, for these are the Vibuthis of Ishvara, the Nur of Allah, the Radiance of Deity, and God dwells in the heart of each.—SOPHIA WADIA.

One-third of the world's population suffers from malaria, which causes 2.000,000 deaths every year.

Experts can tell by merely placing a leaf of tea on the tongue the actual plantation where it was grown.

Flying fish are capable of flying a quarter of a mile without touching the water.

Grenadiers were originally picked soldiers throwing grenades. Hence the name.

Surnames were not used in England before the Norman Conquest.

When first born a baby kangaroo is only an inch high.

The largest whale is the Rorqualwhale, and measures anything up to 85 feet.

Before it is used a football is soaked for six months in a solution of oak bark and water.

SECTION III: ASSOCIATES

For Boys And Girls Above 16 Years, Studying Upto Matriculation.

This is the picture of a class being trained by Mr. K. Doubleday in London. We would desire you to suggest what description it should bear. Write out this as best as you can, and send it on to us. For further particulars please see under the heading "Prize Competitions," given elsewhere in this Corner.

"In our childhood we lived in such blissful ignorance of the world with the exception of our immediate surroundings, that it gave us a sense of helpfulness and importance, when the awakening came.

Let children of to-day make no such mistake and be prepared with all the knowledge it is within their capacity to obtain."—HANSA MEHTA.

Khar branch of the All-India children's Association is slowly and steadily doing very good progress. Here you will find an enthusiastic batch of children just gathered for a game. One, Two, Three, Start . . . .Well!—Where are we? . . .They would be going to-day to Vihar Lake to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

A STORY OF AN OLD MOTHER.

(Sent by Sis. Radha Laud, 11 years.)

Once upon a time there was an old woman cooking curry.

A little girl came in and said, "Oh Granny, hurry, I want my dinner."

And as the old woman went in a hurry she fell in the pot of curry.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

This time we have set three prize competitions. And, as announced beforehand, only those can take part in these competitions, who have got themselves enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association.

Members will send in the entries for Section I competition only. Companions will send in the entries for Section II competition only, and the Associates for Section III. competition only. They have to send no entry fee, but they must not forget quoting their enrolment number, as shown on the Certificate.

Those who have filled in the forms and not received the certificates as yet may also send no entry fees, but they must specify clearly the date when they despatch the form.

Other children may also take part in the competitions, but they will have to enclose one anna only in stamps, each, as fee with their entries. Children below 12 years will send entries for Section I., those between 12 and 16 for Section II., and students above 16 years for Section III.

Children of the same household, class or neighbourhood may send in their entries all together in one cover but on separate sheets. Each child must write his or her address legibly, mentioning age as well as the class of studies.

The entries for all competitions set in this issue must reach us within a fortnight, i.e. by the morning post of Sunday, October 13, latest. The judges' decision shall be final.

Four prizes of eight annas each will be given away to girls and boys in each section. If necessary, many more small prizes to others may also be awarded.

Hereafter there will be the rules always for competitions set through this our "Children's Own Corner." Those interested will do good to copy out and keep them safely with themselves for future reference and permanent use.

SHORT NOTES.

The result of the last few prize competitions will be announced next week.

A list of those who have joined Balkan-ji-Bari through this "Corner," and whose names have not yet appeared here will also be published next Sunday.

Children wishing to get themselves enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, are requested to send for fuller particulars, enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover postage.

Please do not forget to mention your age and write your address legibly, otherwise we may not be able to attend to your enquiry.

Elders also can help this children's movement by joining as Associates or Patrons.

Will those who feel interested in the cause kindly write to us and oblige?

Please address all communications in connection with the Children's Corner or Association directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

News From Far & Near

70 TONS STONE FOR TANNENBERG.

A stone weighing 70 ton, measuring 5ft. 6in. by 18ft. 6in. by 20ft 6in, is being taken from Samland to be laid on the Hindenburg crypt in Tannenberg, the national memorial to the late President. A special form of rolling stock with 24 wheels is being used for the purpose.

* * * *

ATLANTIC FREIGHT CONFERENCE.

An important meeting of the North Atlantic West Bound Freight Conference is to be held in Berlin on October 1 and 2. The following members of the Conference will be represented by their freight traffic managers:—Hamburg—American, North German Lloyd, Cunard-White, Compagnie General, Cosulich Lines, Scandinavian American Line. Anchor Line United States Lines, American Merchant Line and Baltimore Mail Line.

* * * *

GOETHE AND OLYMPIC IDEAL.

With the permission of the Goethe Society, the President of the Organising Committee for the 11th Olympiad in Berlin, Dr. Lewald, has announced a prize of 60 pounds for the best eassy in the German language on the subject of Goethe and the Olympic Ldeal. This is open to the whole of Germany and also to Germans living abroad.

* * * *

TREASURE HUNT WITH SPIRIT PILOT

The first "spirit voyage" in history began last month when a man and a girl set out from Paris in an open 30 ft. yacht, the Moewe, on a treasure hunt to an island off the coast of Panama.

The spirit of an old Portuguese buccaneer, Dom Benito Benita, who died 300 years ago, will pilot them.

Capt. Hubert Merzenich, a German, is leader of the expedition.

No map, chart, radio or compass will guide him, but his companion, pretty Margot Schneider, a famous Berlin medium, will transmit old Benito's directions.

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WORLD-FAMOUS PHYSIOLOGISTS GATHER IN RUSSIA

Leading professors from all over the world attended the 15th International Congress of Physiologists in Leningrad which was held in the marble Hall of the Ethnographical Museum. From left, Academician I. P. Pavlov, Prof. Partlough (U.S.A.), Prof. Roberts of Canada; Prof. Mac Lester, President of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Liebermann of Chicago.

PICKWICK CENTENARY

To Be Held In England Next Year

A pickwick centenary is to be held in England next year and will be the first of a succession of centenaries of Dicken's books until 1970. This was announced at the annual conference of the Dickens Fellowship when Mr. Cecil Roberts, author, defended Dickens against modern critics.

Critics accused Dickens of an out-of-date sentimentality because his characters believed in progress, kindness, and a sort of eternal Christmas spirit, said Mr Roberts. Further, they objected to him because he said a simple thing simply. But Mr. Roberts praised Dickens's child-like delight in roaring fires, good dinners, satire, laughter, undisguised love affairs, undisguised villains.

"The last and most dreadful charge against you lovers of Dickens," Mr. Roberts continued, "is that you are old-fashioned. But take heart! There are degrees of being old-fashioned." He declared Dickens would be like an old master whose worth would increase with time.

UNIFORM FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Stalin Signs Disciplinary Decree

Far-reaching changes in the Soviet educational system—reviving many of the "old-fashioned" ideas which were brushed aside after the Revolution—are announced in a decree signed by Stalin.

Rigid discipline will be enforced and more precise grading is to be introduced. Uniforms will be worn by every one of Russia's 25,000,000 school-children, beginning in January next.

A special commission will work out a "code of behaviour," together with measures to combat "rowdyism and anti-social conduct."

The "brigade system," under which pupils were assigned tasks collectively, will be largely abolished.

POPE'S RAILWAY TICKETS

A railway ticket is one of the most valued treasures in the curio collection of King Gustav of Sweden.

It is the return half of the Venice-Rome ticket used by Pope Pius X, when he journeyed to Rome for the Papal election.

Too humble to believe he would be made Pope, he took a return ticket.

FOREIGN STUDENTS' HOME

Eight Nations Under One Roof At Hamburg

(BY F. STEEVENS.)

In a street of Hamburg named after the German poet Klopstock one of the fine old patrician houses which dignify this portion of the ancient Hansa City has been turned to a new and unwonted use. Here a home has been made for students of all nations and eight countries already are well represented. For here are to be found young Germans, Americans, Belgians, Britons, Chinese, Danes, Frenchmen and visitors from even far-off Iceland too. All of them are having an unique opportunity of hearing each other's point of view and so of broadening their outlook. The house is situated near the Inner and Outer Alster, that remarkable lake inside a city around which Hamburg lies and it is within a few minutes' reach of both the business quarter and of the University. A garden links the foreign students' home with the premises of the University students' association so that many opportunities are available for friendly intercourse.

The foreign students' home at Hamburg is something more than a mere hotel or pension; living there is an education in itself. One-third of the residents at the foreign students' home are of German nationality and provision is made to enable the others to study the various aspects of German life and culture. Carrying on their studies and their sport alongside, German hosts and foreign guests thus make the most practical exchange of thought in common interests and diversity of outlook. Each student has a variety of choice in accommodation and handsome clubrooms are also placed at the residents' disposal. These clubrooms are decorated with valuable paintings lent by Hamburg's most famous museum, thus affording an harmonious, cultural background for this practical training school for foreign students wishing to learn about Germany and for German students wishing to learn from their contemporaries in other lands.

SCHOOL FOR TRADE CAPTAINS

When King Gustav paid him a visit after his election the Pope presented him with the ticket.

"I shall not need it now" was his wistful remark.

The University of London, through its School of Economics, has drawn up a scheme for training captains of industry.

The men and women who pass through this course will be competent to take high executive positions in the leading industries.

A number of business firms are making financial grants to the scheme, which includes training in business finance, statistics, industrial production, marketing, management, accounting, and business relations.

Scholarships are being offered this year for a post-graduate course.

CAMERAS ROUT NUDISTS

Amusing Sequel To Tresspass Charge

Nudists were routed at Long Valley (New Jersay)—by cameras. They fled from the police court through the windows and were manhandled by a waiting crowd.

This amazing scene stopped the hearing of a summons for trespass brought by them against a Long Valley farmer, William Searles.

His farm adjoins the nudist colony and he was alleged to have trespassed by inviting 150 people to his farm to watch the nudists. He answered that he had never noticed the nudists "until one of the mules got restive."

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The Gramophone

(Continued from page 25)

were impracticable, impossible, and what not.

So, it was decided. Out of the hundred rupees mother was to have fifty rupees for her expenses, and the other fifty was to be set aside to buy a gramophone and some records. All day long we sang and laughed. And we laughed and sang all day long. We just did not know what else to do.

Then a quite sudden and quite unexpected catastrophe occurred. Our brother wrote a card one day to inform us that owing to unforeseen circumstances he could bring only fifty rupees. That finished us. We suffered from the blue fever for two days. We sometimes laughed—a hollow. bitter laugh. And sometimes we were very near bursting into tears.

We talked bitterly about it to mother. She said she had no money to spare, and could not help it; but she was very sorry for us. "All right," we said. "We don't want a gramophone. Now you're satisfied and pleased no end we suppose. We don't want a gramophone!" Our hopes were shattered at a blow; and we were so downhearted that we just could not set to work to think of new arguments to attack mother with. So we kept saying over and over again, morning, noon and night: "We don't want a gramophone. Now you're pleased we suppose."

After three days of this, one morning mother began a lecture about the three musical instruments on which we had wasted money. "Two hundred rupees spent on them and fee for the music tutor and all that; but nobody has yet learned to play on one of these instruments—that is, not much to speak of. And nobody touchesi them now. They just rust in their corners. Waste! —always waste!" We could not understand this sudden outburst. At least, not until we saw her, quite to our surprise, and you can be sure it was a pleasant surprise. hand over fifty rupees to father to buy the gramaphone.

* * * *

So father, with fifty rupees in his pocket. set off to his work that morning. He was to bring the gramophone along with some records when he came home for his lunch. We were waiting with impatience. He came home; but no gramophone. We maintained a perfect indifference. We behaved as if nothing was the matter. Only. we were more silent than usual. We were impatient to know why he had not brought the gramophone. At the same time we were afraid of the answer to the 'why'? That was why we were so dumb.

After he had taken his bath and his meal, he came and showed us a catalogue, and told us that a good gramophone (portable)—one worth buying from every point of view i.e. economy, efficiency, quality, etc.,—was fifty-five rupees. Twelve records would be given free along with it. And those twelve were to be chosen from a limited list of records. He told us that he told the salesman that he was very busy, and had no time to choose. So he would do it in his leisure at home, and go over there on the morrow. We were all proud that way. We may be poor, but we will neither beg nor borrow nor steal. And if we have to pinch. nobody need know, and nobody should know.

The list from which we were to choose did not contain very good records; and the songs we were so eager to buy were not to be found in that list. In fact, not one song was worth having. Even those we would have liked became repulsive because they were in that list. We went on rejecting this song and that, and finally could not choose more than six. So we argued about the possibility of choosing records from outside the list. "Ask him to allow you. Surely he'll not refuse." we told father. "Why all the records are of the same iost!" "But they are only presentation records," father replied, "and we cannot choose gifts." "Just ask," we pleaded. "Ask and it shall be given. We loose nothing by asking. Ask him to be a sport and allow you to choose at least six, or three, or one from outside the list.

* * * *

Early next morning mother started once more to discourse on her old thesis about waste. She had already given fifty rupees, which was all she had, and she could not give another five rupees. And even if she could, she would not. "Buy it. if you want to, within that fifty rupees," she said. Father asked her to be a sport and give five rupees. "I'll give it back to you to-morrow," he said. But she really had not a pie with her. "I'll borrow," she said.

To borrow five rupees would take an hour or more. So father went off to work with fifty rupees in his pocket. Our elder brother was to take the borrowed five rupees and wait for father near the shop at ten o'clock, when it would open for the day. He started at nine o'clock - - - -

We waited and waited. The clock struck one. But still he did not come. Why, why is it that things do not happen as they should, and as we think they will? Even things which seem inevitable go the wrong way.

We imagined all probable causes for his delay. He might have been late; and father getting tired of waiting for him might have gone back to work. Then brother might have gone there and have waited there for a long time; and so on. Or they might have been delayed by other customers—an impossible old lady, for instance, who insisted on hearing all the records in the shop. Or they might not have hit off the deal. Father must have gone back to his work. and brother must have gone gadding about, being ashamed, or rather afraid, of returning home without the gramophone. Or brother might have been run over by a 'bus returning home with it. And all the while we were arguing and waiting anxiously for it, he was perhaps dying in some hospital. or was having a limb amputated, or was in a delirium. . . We were famous on accidents and fate.

Brother returned at half-past-one with the gramophone wrapped up in brown paper. What really had happened was the only possible thing that could happen. It seems father turned up only at half-past-ten, and they had been hearing the records play half the time, and the other half of the time. the salesman had been going over the peculiar and original merits of the machine they were buying. And then they were not given needles along with it. We had all clean forgot all about needles, clean and overlooked. When they saw that they were not given needles along with it father and brother had just looked at each other. And both drew blank. Neither father nor brother; and a packet of needles cost eight annas. They told the salesman that we had already bought a packet of needles. As I said before, we are proud that way. Whatever happens we will never give ourselves away.

So brother came home with the gramophone, and no needles and say, so many things to be bought no records. Father was bringing the records, and if possible, he'd try and bring a packet of needles too. And we were thinking that morning that the gramophone would be on our table by half-past ten, and that we would have a complete run of the records before father came home and of course one when mother came home, and one after dinner. Why, why don't things happen as they should?

* * * *

We had to wait till father came home. We could not even cool our impatience by looking at the records. At three o'clock father returned, and luckily he brought a packet of needles with him. We hurriedly wound the box and set a record going. The music just started, when the record table slowed down and stopped. A grand beginning, to be sure. The box was wound again. The record table would not rotate. We wound it up again. Still the record table refused to rotate.

Father at once called for a screw-driver and set about opening the box. Meanwhile we cried out that it was very clever of father and brother to be so easily duped. Someone suggested returning it and getting a new one. Someone else said, "Done in." with an air of deadly finality. It took a good while to open the box And when it was opened it was found that the key had gone the wrong way down and had not clutched the tongue at all. So the box was screwed up again, accompanied by a lecture on hasty conclusions and clumsy handling by father.

The first song went its round; and instead of listening to it, we looked at each other, laughed, and shifted from one place to another uncomfortably. By the second and third records we had grown accustomed to it. And the whole lot of records were run to our infinite delight. When mother came home all the records were played again. Then, we wanted all our neighbours to know we had brought a gramophone and had nice records. So after nine o'clock that night. when the street was silent, we started to play the whole lot again.

All that day we thought of nothing else but the gramophone; and all that night we dreamt of nothing else. That night I sat down to write a letter to a friend to whom I had not written for a long time, and who was always complaining of my slackness. So I decided to reply—the thought of him came to me in a flash—and also I thought of informing in an indifferent and casual way that we had bought a gramophone. Before writing the letter I racked my brains as to how best announce it without being mistaken as either proud of the fact, or too much carried away by it. But my pen was not to be found. I called my sister. and asked: "Did you see my gramophone?"

That night mother, resting on a sofa after dinner, and after hearing the gramophone, hit off a very beautiful sentiment: People talk of the misfortune of blindness, of being unable to see light and all the things it clothes in beauty. But how much more of a misfortune is it that one should be deaf and not be able to hear sweet music.

But next morning she decended to cold prose again. She started grumbling about the unadvisability of buying a gramophone without having the money to spare, without thinking of the ever increasing pressure of expenses, and of the future. and so on. She could not help it. One cannot be poetic always. As she put it, life was not one long song; that is to and to be done, were of more importance than a gramophone. And for six months afterwards the gramophone was mother's stock argument for anything she could not afford to buy, or do for us.

* * * *

That was some years back. Now we are almost unconscious of the fact that there is a gramophone in the house. Sometimes the very fact that we have it in the house is repulsive to us. We are like little children, who, when they have got a much wanted toy, very soon get tired of it and cannot rest until they have broken it. According to mother, we are children (though overgrown)—thoughtless and irresponsible children—and ever will be. That is mother's favourite argument to support her superiority to us in every way. But we haven't as yet broken the gramophone. It almost seems to us it will never get broke. or make off with itself in any way. We say bitterly to ourselves that perhaps this is the punishment—which with a logic that appears doubly malicious in this illogical world of ours—that befalls those who want too much to 'possess' a thing.

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Made in Germany.

THE SPACE-RAIDERS

flames shot up, as the professor and Merryweather between them dragged the protesting farm-hand away.

They had reached the gate, where a small crowd of jabbering spectators waited, when from behind came the crash of explosion!

BANG!

It was as though a bomb had dropped. The concussion threw everybody to the ground, deafened them for the moment.

Professor Longdon was the first to rise, looking anxiously into the field. The airplane had taken off just before the crack-up and was circling overhead. The grass was well alight, and rapidly spreading streamers of flame darted across the field.

But where the shells had been was a thick cloud of dense white smoke, rising like a pillar against the blue sky.

'Click'! went a camera-shutter. "Boy, am I getting pictures!" gloated Merryweather. "What do you make of that. Professor?"

Before the other could reply, the farm-hand was back in the field, stamping out the tongues of flickering fire with his heavy boots. He clumped heavily towards the pillar of smoke, stamping down flames.

"If there's any pestilence left from those things," said the professor, " that fool there will be the first to go down."

But the farm-hand showed no signs of collapse, as half a minute passed.

"We seem to have done the trick," said Professor Longdon. "Whatever the stuff in the shell-cases was, the fire seems to have detonated it, and apparently nullified it. You going to telephone, Merryweather?"

"I'm hunting a 'phone right now!" grinned the other.

"Then never mind your newspaper report for the outset. Tell your editor to get the news radio'd to the other countries where these shells have dropped. Tell them what we did. There

(Continued from page 9)

may be time to save lives yet!"

Merryweather saluted, and sprinted at top speed for the nearby farm buildings.

The professor and the spectators helped fight down the fire. When it was out, the professor made careful examination of the spot where the "shells" had laid. A crater about two yards wide pitted the soil; in it lay cracked fragments of the shells. With the aid of a rake brought from the farm, the fragments were brought up from the hole and heaped into a soap-box. This box the professor carried to a neighbouring field, where the airplane had again landed, and stowed it in the cockpit. Any and all souvenirs dropped by the space-raiders might provide vital clues to the nature of their strange weapons of attack.

Assuring the farmer and his men that Government reimbursebent would be forthcoming for the firing of the field, Merryweather and the professor took again to the air, homebound successful!

It was about an hour and three-quarters after leaving for the airport that Professor Longdon reached the laboratories. There he found a high peak of activity. Captain Duke had been as good as his word. The Air Department had flung all its resources into the fight to get the new hoverer finished against time.

Armed guards had transported radium supplies to the building. Lorries full of skilled workmen were rolling in through the yard gates. Already George Anstey, deputing for the professor, was instructing the new staff, directing operations with a sure hand.

With the arrival of the professor George and Kay took charge in the work-sheds where the interior equipment of the machine was to be prepared. The professor ordered supplies of radium packed down into his private underground workrooms. The secret of the manufacture of the radium-metal "Longdinium" must remain a secret, for the present.

He summoned George, and two trusted men of his own staff to help in the delicate business of making the ultra-light metal sheets which were to form the body of the hoverer, the ribs, and the propulsion-chambers, also the under-carriage, and stabilising propellors. Work began...

There is a thrill in racing against time. They all experienced it—nobody more so than Kay. If, as the philosophers say, to "live dangerously" is the best method of existence, then she was certainly touching the peaks of sensation and emotion.

CONFLICTING EMOTIONS

Sensation—yes! But her emotions were sadly adrift.

"Love's the very devil," she told herself, half-dispiritedly, half-defiantly. Especially when there are two men involved."

Her love for George Anstey—since it flowered in that moment of crisis months before, when George's rock-steady hands and cool courage had saved herself and her father from certain death—had been a plant of steady growth, burgeoning with the passing hours, days, weeks.

George could not see it. Perhaps he did not want to see it. At any rate, he did not seem to see it.

Kay despaired of George.

She had thrown out a casual challenge to him, by mentioning airily the "good time" she had had with Colin Duke the previous evening.

"I'm glad," said George stolidly. That was all. Just "I'm glad."

Kay had tried to be provocative. "Why are you glad?"

Impressive as ever—"You were looking a bit peaky. You needed a break," said George.

(Kay's nerves were shrieking. If only he had scowled, if only he had displayed the least little bit of jealousy! "Oh you utter, utter blind fool!" something within her was crying. "Why don't you bat me over the head with something for spending an evening with another man—when all the time it's you—you—you—I want to spend my evenings with!)

Kay could not help it. She came out with her Big News.

"George—"

"Well?"

"Captain Duke proposed to me last night."

George blinked at that. She had rocked him.

But his face was wooden as he enquired—"Marriage?"

"Of course."

"And did you accept him?" George was fiddling about with a costsheet and a pencil, for all the world as though they were discussing a prosaic chemical formula, instead of the most important thing in a girl's life.

"I'm—I'm considering it," said Kay, and fled.

"I should think very carefully over a thing like that," George called after her. "It's a big thing."

But Kay was past further speech. A great exasperation for George was mingled with her yearning to be in his arms, to feel his lips pressing hers.

She had nailed her colours to the mast—and George had started at them a trifle blankly, scratched his ear, and said it was a "big thing!"

Then there was Colin Duke—young, good-looking, famous, clever, and, so he said, very much in love with her.

Supposing she did accept Colin?

A girl might do a lot worse. They might be very happy together. They had interests in common. And yet—

'Well, supposing she accepted an engagement ring, purely as a temporary measure?'

Conscience stepped in. "A temporary measure?" asked Conscience, sternly. "Meaning that, of marrying Colin Duke you would wear his betrothal ring?" Conscience sounded the warning note—"I suppose if your precious George showed signs of returning your love, you would immediately throw Duke overboard without caring a hang? What would he think?"

Kay temporized. Captain Duke would get over it Men always did. Very few men committed suicide after jilting, in these days. She could not remember having heard of one who had. Possibly they became cynical. Possibly they drank a lot more liquor than usual. But, in the end, they got over it.

'Should she?' Should she accept an engagement ring, just to see how George would take it? Should she?

We leave her still wondering, with Conscience muttering in the background.

(To Be Continued on Sunday next)

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He knelt suddenly in the middle of the ice-rink, groping wildly. A skater's feet missed his nose by inches, another averted disaster by a violent twist, while a third, less lucky, shot headlong over the crawling man.

"Hi, what's the matter?" asked an infuriated attendant, rushing to the spot.

"I've lost a piece of toffe," mumbled the searching figure.

"A piece of toffe!" the attendant gasped. "What do you mean by making yourself a danger to other skaters just for a piece of toffe?"

"I don't want the toffe," replied the other miserably. "I want my teeth."

EVERY DAY

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MUNICH: Birth-Place & Headquarters Of The Nazi Movement

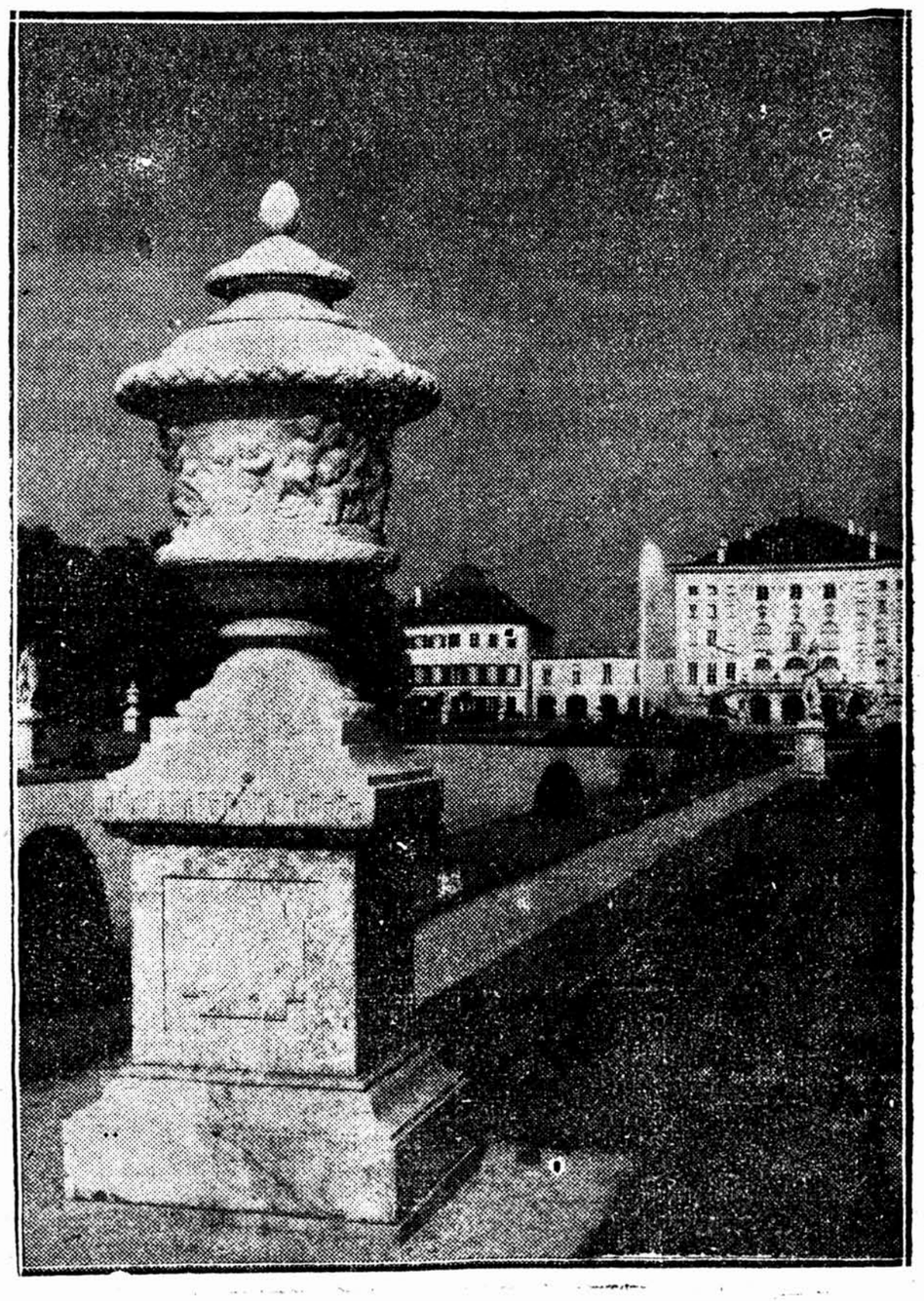
(Contributed)

Munich is proud to bear the title of "Capital of the Movement" in accordance with the Fuehrer's will. This title is due to it for various reasons: Munich is the town in which the National Socialist German Workers' Party was founded, here Adolf Hitler began his work, and from here National Socialism started on its triumphal progress throughout the whole of Germany, it was here in 1919 that the little group of seven men met which increased to a party numbering millions under the leadership of Adolf Hitler and which now decides the destinies of Germany. Most of the Fuehrer's old fighters live in Munich, and evidence of how deeply he himself is attached to the town is provided by the numerous visits he pays to Munich as often as his time permits.

Brown House

But there is another reason justifying Munich's title of "Capital of the Movement". When the Fuehrer was appointed Reich Chancellor by President von Hindenburg on the 30th January 1933, and National Socialism thereupon took over the reins of government the Fuehrer gave proof of his attachment to Munich by deciding that should continue to be the capital of the movement. The only offices of the Reich Party Management that have left Munich are those which had to be transferred to Berlin for reasons of expediency owing to their intimate connection with the supreme authorities of the Reich. The Reich Party Management, however, continues to have its seat in the Brown House in the Brienner Strasse and in several other adjacent buildings belonging to the Party. The Brown House is the headquarters of the entire administrative and technical financial apparatus of the Party which is managed by Reich Leader Schwarz, the Reich Party Treasurer. The Supreme Party Court, presided over by Reich Leaders Buch and Grimm, also has its seat in Munchen; the organization management under Dr. Ley is housed in the House of the Party Organization in the Barer Strasse, and the Reich Propaganda Management, which is subordinate to Dr. Goebbels, in the "Reichsadler" hotel building; the Reich Equipment Department and some subordinate party organizations also have their seats in Munich.

In the near future most of the offices of the Reich Management will be housed in the two large buildings, the Fuehrerball and the Verwaltungsbau, for the Brown House long since became too small to accommodate the Reich Party Management. These two large new buildings, of which the exterior is nearly completed, will contribute to giving Munich the new architectural aspect planned by the Fuehrer.



The Nymphenburg Castle, Munich.

Konig-splatz

The central point of the Fuehrer's architectural plans for Munich is the Konigsplatz. It was laid out by King Ludwig I of Bavaria between 1819 and 1832 and is one of the finest public squares in Germany. Every art-loving visitor to Munich knows the splendid Glyptothek, the New State Gallery and the Prophylaea, built in classical Greek style. King Ludwig the First's plan to complete the Konigsplatz with arcades was not carried out in his time, but the square is now to be completed in a monumental and architecturally extremely effective fashion by the vast frontage of the two new Party administrative buildings and the two temples of honour which will stand opposite the Prophylaea. The plans of these splendid new buildings were executed by the Fuehrer's architect Professor Paul Ludwig Troost, who was unfortunately removed from his sphere of usefulness by a cruel blow of Fate a year ago.

The Fuehrer Building and the Administrative Building of the National Socialist Party rise on both sides of the Briemner Strasse with a frontage of nearly a thousand feet. The Fuehrer building, as is evident from its name, will be a ceremonial building for the Fuehrer, with a Congress Hall in the centre axis of the building resembling the great hall of a university. This hall will accommodate 700 persons and is intended for congresses and meetings at which the Fuehrer will preside.

House Of German Art

Another of the Fuehrer's pet projects is the House of German Art. When the Glaspalast erected in 1854 was burned down in 1931 along with the exhibition of paintings housed in it, the long-cherished plan for the erection of a new building for art exhibitions became a matter of urgent necessity. The site of the Glaspalast between the Konigsplatz and the Main Railway Station was not considered suitable to a new building and will now be converted into an artistic public garden for which Professor Troost also prepared plans which have been amplified by Professors Bieber and Wackerle. It will be a park-like stretch of greensward with fine trees, embellished with a fountain and a pavilion for exhibitions, with a modern cafe at the Arcis Strasse end of the site. The new building for art exhibitions is being erected in the Prinzregenten Strasse, on the edge of the English Garden. The work has been entrusted to Adolf Wagner, the District Leader of the Munich and Upper Bavaria District of the Party and Bavarian Minister of the Interior, who has been appointed State Commissioner for House of German Art by the Fuehrer. The main structure of the building is nearing completion.

Thus, both for traditional reasons and as the seat of the Reich Management of the National Socialist Party, and also as the artistic centre of the whole of Germany, Munich has every right to the title of honour, conferred on it by the Fuehrer, of "Capital of the Movement."

Secret of Malaria

Quinine has been looked upon as a remedy par excellence in the treatment of all types of Malarial Fevers, both by the laity and by the Medical Profession.

The staunchest admirers of this drug cannot however deny the fact that the administration of this drug often gives rise to certain disagreeable symptoms, e. g. dizziness, noises in the ear, painful micturition, menorrhagia, abortion etc. and that in these days of advanced Medical Science, something better and superior must be invented to take the place of Quinine.

Efforts have been made by eminent authorities with this object in view and the markets are flooded with numerous costly preparations put forward by various manufacturers, but none is found to be without its after effects, and Malaria in all its forms remains unbeaten, unabated and ever virulent.

In this connection one important fact that one cannot afford to forget is, that most of the preparations that are available in the Indian Market are said to have been prepared after extensive and diligent trials based upon European climate and constitutions, and then thrust upon this country as approved Scientific Remedies, while Indian climate and constitutions are in comparison entirely different and as a matter of fact they do not give the desired results.

In this relation we point to the valued opinion given by the following Medical Authorities, published in the Report of the Drug Enquiry Committee, 1930-31, appointed by the Government of India:—

Sir Nasarwanji Choksey, Kt., C. I. E., Bombay, Capt. P. De, B. Sc., M. B. M. R. C. P. E., Calcutta. The Principal, Medical College, Madras. The Principal, Carmichael Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, The Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Vizagapatam, The Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. The Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica, Seth Govardhandas Sundardas Medical College, Bombay. The Lecturer of Pharmacology, Robertson Medical School, Nagpur. The Head of the Department of Pharmacology, Lucknow University, Lucknow. The Medical Association, Benares. The Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan. Dr. M. R. Samey, Ph.D., M.D., Bangalore. Dr. Phani Bhusan Mukerj, B.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.S., Lecturer in Radiology, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna. Dr. Harihar Ganguly Deputy Physician, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta. The Honorary Secretary, the Delhi Medical Association.

From the above it will be seen that a great deal of importance is attached to the climatic and other conditions. With due regard to this fact we have great pleasure to announce that we have been successful in securing the aims long sought for by the public in our AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS.

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'It only needs patience. My husband was difficult at first.'

* * * *

John: 'And is your new boss rich, Fred?'

Fred: 'Yes, he's so rich he thinks he's poor!'

* * * *

First neighbour (listening to the crash of furniture). 'I wonder if they married for love.'

Second: 'I think it must have been for revenge.'

* * * *

Doctor—'Well, and how are the broken ribs this morning?'

Patient—'Quite well, but I've had a stich in my side all day.'

Doctor—'Excellent That shows the bones are knitting!'

* * * *

Teacher: 'Define advertising.'

Student: 'Advertising is the presentation of a pretty girl holding, sitting on, or standing by an object somebody wants to induce the public to buy.'

* * * *

The Tourist—Five miles to the village? Great Scot! What made them build the silly station all that distance from the place?

The Porter—I really couldn't tell ye, sir, unless they thocht it micht be mair use doon here by the railway.

* * * *

A loin of mutton was on the table, and the gentleman opposite took the carver in hand. 'Shall I cut it saddlewise?' quoth he.

'You had better cut it bridlewise,' said his friend. 'For then we shall stand a chance of getting a bit in our mouths.'

* * * *

The audience in a big theatre was shouting continuously for the author.

Behind the stage the author, who was being pushed towards the stage by the manager gasped: "I can't go out there. I can't make a speech.'

"Never mind", said the manager. 'Go on and tell them you're sorry.'

* * * *

In a conversation there was some discussion about the future state, one old gentleman saying he didn't know what place would be found for him as he had neither a voice to sing nor teeth to gnash. 'Want of teeth won't stand in your way,' said a dentist present, 'we could soon supply you with teeth'. 'Ah', said the old gentleman, 'that shows where the dentists are going.'

* * * *

An old German and his wife were given to quarrelling. One day, after a particularly unpleasant scene the old woman remarked with a sigh:

'Vell. I wish I vas in heaven!'

'I vish I vas in the beer garden,' groaned her husband.

'Ach, ja!' cried the old wife, 'Always you pick out the best for yourself!'

"I'm very careful. I always send my children out of the house before I quarrel with my husband."

"The little dears, they look so healthy from spending their time in the open."

* * * *

Persistent questioning during the days when the gardens were open to the public had driven the old gardener to exasperation, and he boiled over when, as he was planting some saplings, a hearty individual breezed along with "Ah! what sort of trees are you planting there?"

The old gardener straightened his back and almost shouted: "Wooden ones."

* * * *

Whistler, the artist, was trying to help a fellow-artist but by getting his picture displayed at the exhibition. Hot with rage. Whistler's friend came rushing to him with the story his picture was hung on the wall, but upside down! 'Hush'! said Whistler to him. 'let it stay that way—it was refused a place the other way!'

* * * *

Old Farmer Brown, on his first visit to London, was greatly interested in all he saw. Stopping at the corner of a street to light his pipe, he was approached by a man.

'Matches, sir'! asked the stranger.

Taking a box from the tray the man was carrying, Giles lit his pipe and returned it, saying:

Ay, it's a wonderful place, London. Everything's handy.'

* * * *

A man took his wife with him on a visit to Paris. As neither had been to the French capital before, they promised themselves a good time. They began by treating themselves to a good dinner.

Towards the end of the meal the man was telling his wife that her French pronunciation was all wrong, and that she shouldn't say "merci" as if it were our English word "mercy."

"Now I'll give that waiter ten francs," he told her, "and you listen carefully."

He handed the man a ten-franc note, and the reply was, "Thanks very much, sir."

* * * *

The weary theatrical agent sat back in his chair. He had given auditions to at least twenty young women who wished to adorn his chorus, and he was tired.

Then came a timid knock on the door, and a rather faced young woman entered.

"Excuse me, sir," she said, "but——"

"All right," he said, resigned. "Sing something."

"But——"

"No voice? Can you dance?"

"No, I blooming well can't," she snapped. "But if you'll stop being funny I'll start scrubbing the floor. That's what I came in for."

"My dorter is goin's to play Beethoven to-night."

"I ope she wins."

* * * *

Many a man wishes he were as wise as he thinks his wife thinks he is.

* * * *

Rural sections don't have more crazy people than big cities. It's only they are easier to pick out.

* * * *

Middle age is that period when the doctor looks at you casually and supposes it's rheumatism.

* * * *

Customer: "I never lost a shilling on a horse in my life."

Barber: "Good! D'you know anything for this afternoon, sir?"

* * * *

Late Comer—What's the name of the selection the orchestra is playing?

Neighbor—Go Feather Your Nest.

Late Comer—Go jump in the lake. I asked you a civil question.

* * * *

Two men were seated together in a crowded street car. One of them noticed that the other had his eyes closed.

"Whassamater, Bill", he asked feeling ill?"

"I'm all right," answered Bill, "but I hate to see ladies standing."

* * * *

In a village in the Highlands the kirk required a new minister. One of the candidates, having preached, returned to the church after the service and began to inspect the building.

"I was just taking a look at the church," he exclaimed to the beadle, who was watching him rather grimly.

"Aye, well, tak' a guid look at it," came the unexpected warning, "for it's no likely ye'll ever see it again."

* * * *

A clergyman was summoned for driving his car dangerously.

"Now," said the magistrate, "you say you were going at only eighteen miles an hour, but the policeman declares you were doing forty. I don't like to doubt either of you. Can you think why he declares you were going at that rate? Is there a grudge he owes you?"

"No," replied the clergyman. "I can't think of anything, unless it is that I married him three years ago."

* * * *

The manager of the big insurance company stormed into the big office and banged his hand down heavily on a junior clerk's desk.

"W-w-what's this you've done?" he raved. 'Why in the world did you write a policy on a man of 88 years of age?

The junior shrugged his shoulders.

'Well, sir, he replied, 'I looked in the census report and found there were only a few people of that age who die each year.

"My husband tells me the other men at the club consider Mr. Browne quite a raconteur."

"Rubbish! He doesn't drink any more than the rest of them."

* * * *

"There's only one thing worse than trying to shave with a razor after the wife has sharpened a pencil with it."

"And what's that?"

"Trying to write with the pencil".

* * * *

"Can we play at keeping store in here, mamma?"

"Yes, but I have a headache, so if you do you must be very, very quiet."

"Oh, all right, mamma, We'll pretend we don't advertise."

* * * *

Marjory was visiting her Uncle Frank, who had a handsome Manx cat. She looked at it in a puzzled way, and finally got up and walked slowly round it.

Well, Marjory," said Uncle Frank, "how do you like Bobby?"

"I don't like it," replied Marjory; "it isn't finished."

* * * *

"Most interesting," said the charming young girl to the motor car salesman, "and now show me the depreciation please, I hear it is heavy in these cars."

"As a matter of fact, madam," replied the opportunist, "we found it a source of worry and had it removed altogether."

* * * *

Proud Husband—"They made me foreman of the jury to-day, my dear.

Indignant Wife—"That's rather a come down, 'Erbert, you being works manager in private life."

* * * *

He: "Husband and wife cannot, by the nature of things, be equal. There must in every family be a strong, commanding, dominating personality."

She: "Yes, but that one is generally the cook."

* * * *

In the course of an argumtnt a Canadian informed an Englishman that the inhabitants of the Old Country were too reserved. "Oh, nonsense," replied the Englishman. 'Why, years ago, when I was in the Cambridge 'eight.' I knew all the other fellows quite well. . . that is, all excepting one, and he was away up in the bow."

* * * *

A man entered the inn. his worldly wealth consisting of one penny. He stood by the side of a man with a freshly-drawn pint and said to him: "I'll bet you a penny I can drink that pint and you won't see me do it. And I won't move from here."

The bet accepted, man No. 1 finished the pint and then said: "I told you I could do it."

'What the——" exclaimed the other. "I saw you do it."

"I know you did," said No. 1. "You've won. Here's your penny'.'

WHERE SLIGHT RAIN IS EXPECTED

POONA, Sept 28.

There has again been local rain in Burma while a few falls also occured in Assam, Orissa, Berar, Central Deccan and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfalls are:—Amherst three inches, Akyab one-and a half, Gwa and Sibsagar one.

Forecast:—Local rain will continue in Burma and scattered light showers will occur in South Deccan, Mysore and East Madras coast.—A. P.

BENGALI LINOTYPE

First Machine Inaugurated

CALCUTTA, September 26.

Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University inaugurated this morning a Bengali Lino-type invented and perfected by Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Managing Director of the "Ananda Bazaar Patrika".

Mr Majumdar conceived the idea of adapting Bengali to the lino-type machine about 20 years ago, and had been continuously working all these years in collaboration with several distinquished educationists interested in the advancement of Bengali journalism. Mr. William Norman Brown, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Pennsylvania, while in India also rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Majumdar in this connection.

The Vice-Chancellor acclaimed the inauguration of the Bengali Lino-type machine as of truly national importance as it would make Bengali language amenable to linotype operations.—United Press.

Dacoits Forced To Beat Hasty Retreat

Big Gang Roped In Following Arrest Of Two With Gun-Shot Wounds

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

A little miscalculation and lack of foresight on the part of a gang of dacoits spoilt an otherwise fruitful raid that had to be abandoned as a result of an armed resistance by some villagers who happened to visit the spot.

Two of the gang received serious gunshot injuries and the dacoits were forced to beat a hasty retreat after they had just broken open the door of a room and were about to rifle the contents of the boxes and trunks.

Groaning In Angony

One of the injured men was carried away by the dacoits when retreating while the other who was mounting guard outside the house rolled into a bush near by immediately he was shot at only to be found out on the following morning by the police. He was groaning in agony.

His arrest with gunshot wounds placed the police in possession of an important clue following which they succeeded in arresting about 17 others including the man who had also received gunshot injuries and was carried away by the dacoits. In the course of the subsequent enquiries by the police, who made simultaneous raids in that part of the district, interesting facts about the formation of the gang and its activities were revealed to them.

Seemed To Be Definite

It appears that most of the dacoits had personal knowledge of the locality and counting on the distance of the house, which was their objective from the residence of the villager who held a gun under a licence, they seemed to be definite that before any assistance could come from that quarter the raiders would be able to finish their work and come away.

It so happened, however, that the villager who held the gun rushed out for assistance on being summoned by the village Chowkidar who heard an alarm raised by the inmates while on his usual beat about the village. The villager armed with a double-barrel gun appeared on the scene shortly after the raiders had entered the house. He fired several shots with the result that two of the members of the raiding party were injured and the dacoits had to retreat, carrying one of the injured men the other having disappeared.

Rajani Babu, whose house in Daspur, Howrah, was raided, was assaulted and when the dacoits broke open the door of another room occupied by the son and daughter-in-law of Rajani Babu, they found that the occupants had escaped through a window in the room into a jungle on the back of the house, but before they could lay their hands on the valuables in the room they rushed out hearing reports of gun-firing.

Ring Leader

It is alleged that the ring leader of the gang, once a respectable youth, yielded to the temptation of possessing another man's purse and that landed him into a law court and thence into a prison. Coming back from the prison he found himself in an unenviable position in the society and turned his attention to becoming a mendicant. Starting the life of a mendicant he opened a 'Math' on a small scale which was visited by Hindus and Mahomedans alike, most of whom came to smoke 'ganja.'

Here were hatched plans to commit dacoity in the vicinity and the house of a 'sadhu' was agreed upon by all to be the objective. To avoid failure or confusion in the course of the operations in connexion with the planned dacoity, the members reheared the different ways involved within the compound of a dilapidated building at dead of night.

After the members were satisfied that they had become experts in the matter they started on their first case of dacoity in the house of the 'sadhu.' They had committed no less than twelve dacoities in course of a short period of time.—A.P.

MOHMAND TRIBES AND AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Minister To Confer On Frontier Situation

KABUL: Sept. 27.

H.E. Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan, Foreign Minister, left for Jalalabad to confer with the maliks of the Mohmand tribes of Afghanistan regarding the situation created on the Frontier.

TWO LAKHS FOR BUDDHIST REMAINS.

H.E. Sardar Ahmadali Khan, Minister of Education, who had gone to Bamian to decide on steps to be taken to preserve the beautiful Buddhistic remains there after consultation with the engineering Board returned to the Capital. A plan costing about two lakhs of Afghan rupees has been prepared.

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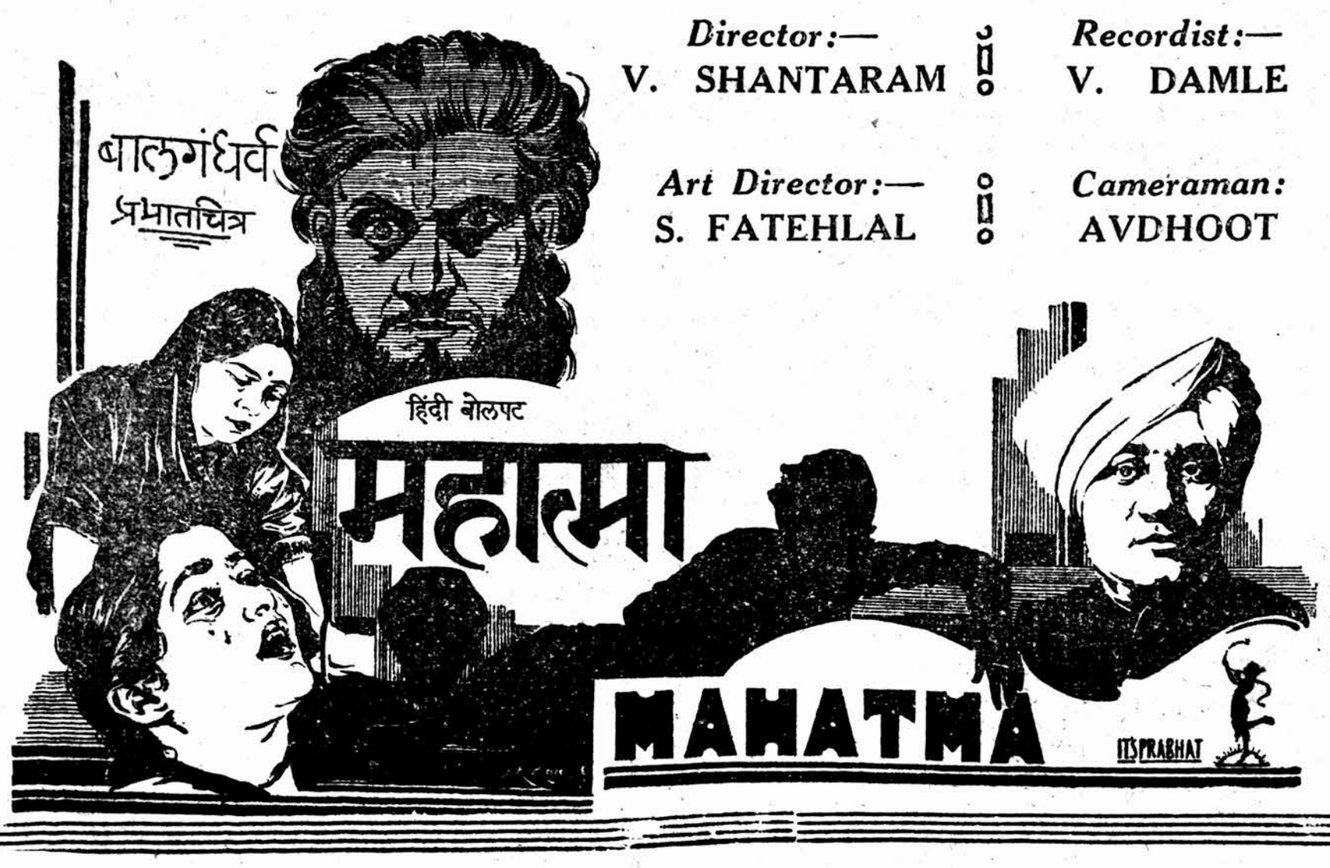

ON

NEXT SATURDAY

(5th OCTOBER 1935)

at

KRISHNA TALKIES

DUBASH THEATRE

The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

It is now proved that there was a "Bear Raid" in the local Stock Exchange on the 18th instant and the closing down of forward business is amply justified. The Board is looking through the statements of open business with a view to find out whether there was any Bear clique behind the present drop in values.

Whatever may be the result of these findings, it is a fact that share brokers are unable to control their market where payments of differences are made every month. Several professional operators and jobbers are using the market in their own interest with extensive speculative operations, which is a constant danger to the market. So far the Board has not found out any effective solution for checking reckless speculation and unless new measures are adopted, no good will come out of closing down of forward business for some time.

* * * *

How To Check Speculation

There are three ways of checking reckless speculation which need the careful attention of the Board of Directors.

The first way is to abolish forward trading and keep all business on cash basis. As a matter of fact, the Stock Exchange is a barometer of financial condition of the country and if only cash business is allowed prices will be regulated on the present financial condition and prospective outlook. This is the surest way of doing away with reckless speculation, but I am so certain that no member of the Stock Exchange will support this move. The reason is clear. Share brokers make lacs of rupees in way of brokerage annually on forward business. Suspension of forward business will reduce their incomes considerably. Thus in their own interest none will support this move although it is the surest.

The second way is to introduce the system of deposits. Every member of the Stock Exchange must be compelled to pay a fixed percentage of the value of his open business, either daily or weekly. The adoption of this system will do away with forward business of weak parties and a state of healthy business will follow. Those operators, who do business beyond their means, will be unable to use the Stock Exchange as a medium for making money by speculation.

But there will be some difficulties in this move. First the banks and big financiers will not like to deposit large sums of money with brokers as there is always an attendant risk in a speculative market. In this connection such deposits paid in the Clearing House at the credit of a member must be made free from any lien or right of other parties. The first claim on such deposits must be of the business done as the amount is provided for a specific purpose. This safeguard must be secured by a Government Act.

The third way is introducing a system of weekly clearings. Statements of accounts must be sent to the Clearing House on every Saturday and payments made in morning on the following Monday, all profits and losses to be debited and credited to members' accounts. Thus the risk of a month will be reduced to a week and, this, to a great extent, will be an effective check on the habit of giving credits to clients. The members will have to be ready to meet obligations every week, so they will be very careful in booking business beyond their own capacity as any delay in receipt of amount from clients will render them liable to be posted on the "Black Board."

* * * *

True Function Of Stock Exchange

A Stock Exchange is an utter necessity. It has a useful function to perform in the industrial progress of a country, where bonds, securities, shares and debentures can be exchanged for cash within few hours. There should be reasonable fluctuations in prices of securities in sympathy with changes in economic, financial and industrial conditions. But when the Stock Exchange is used as a medium of money-making by a clique of operators, it ceases to function as a useful medium. These wild feats of speculation enterprises often result in wild price movement doing more harm to general public and investors.

* * * *

Form Investment Trusts

If all these suggestions fail to attract the attention of the Stock Exchange authority, the last course is formation of "Investment Trusts." These trusts, instead of doing business on their own account, introduce a system of monthly partial payments of the value of shares bought by any individual.

There are thousands of people in the city who will be too glad to invest what they save every month after meeting their normal expenses. Regular monthly payments will enable the buyer to become a full-fledged share-holder when the whole cost is paid up and he will be able to receive regular dividends.

The whole question needs right thinking by right men. Share Brokers have little interest beyond their brokerage while professional operators are busy thinking how to plan new ventures. Thus the honour and responsibility of discharging the pious duty falls on the heads of the President and the Directors of the Board of the Stock Exchange.

The present crisis will pass off in due time. The Share Bazar has survived many such crises and no body in particular is responsible for such a crisis. It is the defective method of trading which is mainly responsible

* * * *

Market Prices

All markets in the city were greatly influenced by the political news from Europe during the earlier part of the week. The news being more pessimistic, shares and securities ruled easy but cotton and grain markets were firm. Later on there was lull in the general situation and reverse movement set in during the later half of the week.

Money market was easy with call funds offered at 1|2 per cent. Floating supply gold is reduced to the minimum and the financing of silver stocks need no money as arrivals have fallen off owing to decline in prices. Funds released through payment of 1935 bonds were mostly invested in intermediate treasury Bills maturing in December which is the beginning of the export season.

* * * *

Stocks Of Gold

Stocks of gold are about a lac of tolas with daily offtake of about 3,000 tolas while arrivals from up-country are no more than 10 000 tolas daily. Stocks of silver are 35,000 bars with daily offtake of about 7 bars while new arrivals average about 10 bars a day.

* * * *

New Steel Corporation

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company are conducting negotiations for the establishment of a new Steel Corporation in India. No finances will be required for the new scheme for a year. The finances could not be provided by the issue of new capital except by a special resolution requiring a 75 per cent majority of the total voting power of the shareholders.

Voting rights are as under:—

Every one share, ordinary, deferred or 1st preference equals one vote at the general meeting provided the share has been held at least three months previous to the general meeting date. Every five shares of second preference equal one vote with the same 3 months clause. Total votes are 588,750. First Preference 50,000 votes, Second Preference 140,000 votes, ordinary shares 350,000 votes and deferred shares 48,750 votes.

Until hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia break out, however, the possibility of an agreed settlement must be considered to be existing. If a peaceful end to the dispute is reached securities and shares will recover quickly and raw material prices will sag. If resort is had to war an expansion of armaments will follow and price movement will be varied. The obscurity of the international political situation at present effectively prevents any clear view and it will be advisable to have minimum risks.

RACING NUMEROLOGY

A Standard System of the Science of Numbers applied to Horse Racing. Highly appreciated. Price Rs. 10|-. Apply to the Author, Racing Numerology, Post Box No. 859, Bombay. (4921).

Lt.-Col. M. BONNAUD,

French Trade Commissioner in India, Calcutta, whose office is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, France, is on a short visit to Bombay. He will be pleased to receive businessmen and trade representatives who may care to call on him at the Taj Mahal Hotel between 10 a.m. and 12 noon from Monday to Thursday, the 2nd October.

"COFFEE"

MURUGAN'S ever fresh and pure COFFEE POWDERS manufactured from the BEST NILGIRI COFFEE SEEDS under special process and expert supervision. The prices have been now reduced.

For prices and special Bonus system, apply to:—

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WHO WILL SUCCEED LANSBURY?

Fierce Contest For Labour Leadership

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Behind the scenes a fierce contest for the impending vacant leadership of the Labour Party is being waged. Mr. Lansbury's followers are acting on the assumption that the veteran leader will in any case retire from the arduous job of leading the Party shortly, even if a "modus vivendi" be found on the immediate issue of sanctions.

Herbert Morrison, leader of the Labour Party in the London County Council is the youngest of the claimants to the position. The general belief, however, is that Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health in the last Labour Government, will receive the overwhelming support of all sections of the Labour movement. —United Press.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL ORDINANCE

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The Secretary of Agriculture has promulgated an ordinance that the reduced processing taxes on tobacco will be effective on October 1.

The new rates are burley 3.5 cents per pound as compared previously to 6.1; flue cured 1.89 as compared to 4.2, fire cured 2.14 as compared to 2.9. Dark air cured remains unchanged at 3.3.

BOLSHEVISM IN JEWISH INTERNATIONAL

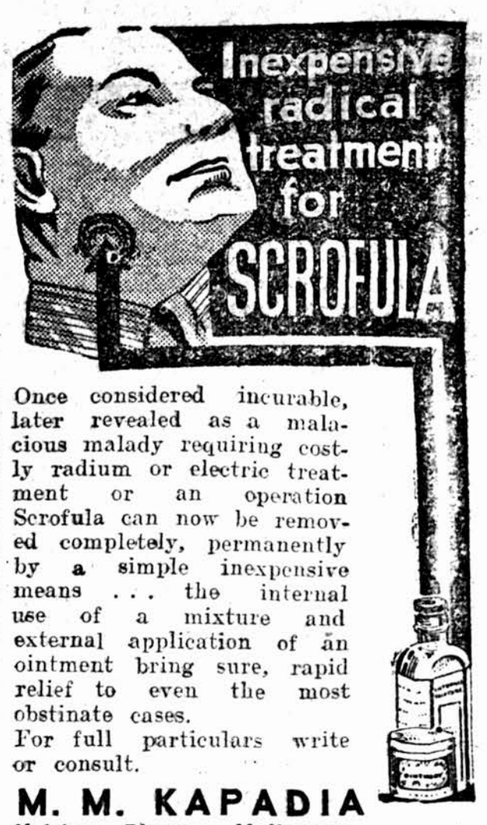
Goebbles' Splenetic Attack On Russian Leaders

NUREMBURG, (By Air Mail).

An amazing attack on leaders of Russia was made by Dr. Goabbels, the Minister of Propaganda, during an address at the Nazi Congress in Nuremburg. He accused Stalin of being a bank robber, and Lenin and Litvinoff of receiving stolen property.

Stalin, said Dr. Goebbels, carried out the bomb outrage against the Tiflis State Bank in 1907 when 30 people lost their lives. Of the booty obtained, he continued, a large part was placed at Lenin's disposal in Switzerland for revolutionary activities. "On January 17, 1908" continued Dr. Goeboels, "the Jew, Wallack-Meer, who only recently, under the name Litvinoff acted as President of the League of Nations Council, was arrested in Paris in the act of transporting the booty."

"Bolshevism in reality is a Jewish international" he said "that being one of the causes of Nazi anti-Semitism".—United Press.



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INDIAN FIREWALKER AMAZES BRITISH SCIENTISTS

Khuda Bux Walks Twice Across Trench Full Of Live Coals In Presence Of Distinguished Gathering

A demonstration of firewalking at Carshalton on Sept. 17, provided an unusual and exciting spectacle in the garden of a private house. The firewalking was done by a young Indian, Kuda Bux, in the presence of members of the University of London Council for Psychical Research and other scientific observers, says the Carshalton correspondent of "The Times."

Firewalking, in the countries where it may still be seen, is associated with varying degrees of religious fervour and ritual, but its essential feature consists in walking barefoot, with immunity from burning, over the glowing embers of a fire in a long trench. It is done in India by priests, fakirs, and other ascetics; and the practice is also known in Bulgaria, New Zealand, Japan, Fiji, Tahiti, Trinidad, Mauritius, and Honolulu. Some people who have witnessed it (as was indicated in a correspondence in "The Times" last year) incline to the belief that natives who walk about without any foot covering acquire a toughening of the soles of the feet which explains the immunity from injury in firewalking. Others who have investigated the subject do not share this view.

To-day's demonstration enabled a number of critically minded people to make their own observations. Kuda Bux, who submitted himself to examination, is a Kashmiri Mohamedan, 30 years of age and weighing about 8½ stone. He said that he first practised firewalking in India when he was 14 years old. He asserted his ability to perform the firewalking ceremony on the strength of his faith that the fire would not harm him—and he did it twice without receiving any injury which could be detected.

TWO TRENCHES 12FT. LONG.

The fire was contained in two trenches about 12ft. long, both trenches being 6ft. wide and 8in. deep. The materials used in preparing the fire included seven tons of oak logs, a ton of firewood, a load of forest-burnt oak charcoal, and 10 gallons of paraffin. When the demonstration was given the fire trenches had been burning for about eight hours and the charcoal, which had been put on the top, was fanned by a high wind to intense heat. The surface heat was measured by an instrument and was stated to be 800deg. Fahrenheit.

Bare-footed, Kuda Bux walked twice along the length of one of these 12ft. fire trenches, his feet making contact with the burning embers for some five seconds each time. After both walks his feet were examined by Professor Pannet, Director of the Surgical Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, who found no scorching or other trace of injury. Under the arch of Kuda Bux's right foot Professor Pannet had previously placed a piece of court plaster, and even that was not scorched. The recorded temperature of the man's feet immediately he had passed over the fire was the same as before he started.

Kuda Bux declared that he was not conscious of the heat as he walked over the fire, although he appeared to be as susceptible to the heat as other persons when standing near to it. Professor Pannet was of opinion that there was no unusual toughness or thickening of the soles of the man's feet.

Kuda Bux was invited to do the firewalk a third time and to walk the full length of both trenches—one of which was at the end of the other with a narrow division between—but he asked to be excused. He appeared to have become mentally and emotionally disturbed by the scientific tests and apparatus and by the critical curiosity of the audience. His own explanation was that "the faith" had gone out of him.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

Attempts to walk the fire barefooted were made by two other young men present, and both of them took only a couple of steps along the hot embers before jumping off with their feet considerably scorched and blistered. One of those who made the attempt was Mr. Digby Moynagh, editor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

A medical man present, who has seen the ceremony of firewalking as practised in villages in Southern India, expressed the opinion that the test was made under unusually severe conditions which would have deterred most firewalkers. "The trench," he said, "is shallower than is customary and with the high wind increasing the surface combustion and blowing away all the ash the heat is far more intense and is transmitted without any insulation. The test was too severe and although Kuda Bux boldly did the walk twice he eventually seemed to realize that under the conditions it was physically impossible for him to do the firewalking properly. I do not think there can be any question of a fake about it."

Among those present were:—

Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, Mr. A. L. Dribbell (at whose house the demonstration took place) Mr. Harry Price, hon. secretary of the London Council for Psychical Investigation, Mr. C. E. M. Joad, Mr. S. G. Soal, Professor Flugel, Mr. C. R. Darling, Dr. Waterhouse, Mr. C. A. Mace, Dr. E. H. Hunt, Professor Millais Culpin, Dr. T. E. Banks, and Dr. A. S. Russell.

TWO KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

Two Sections Of Muslims Fall Out Over Possession Of Girl

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The report of two persons being killed and several being injured following a clash between two sections of Muslims in village Jamshord, has just been received here.

It is stated that the trouble arose over the question of a girl who was claimed by each party. Women are reported to have taken a prominent part in the affray.

On receiving information the police hurried to the spot and after recording the evidence of the girl arrested eleven persons four of whom were women.—United Press.

HAMMOND ARRIVES IN SIMLA

Commission To Take Up Punjab Problem First

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Sir Laurie Hammond, Chairman and Mr. Laithwaite, Secretary, of the Delimitation Commission arrived here this morning and are staying in the Punjab Governor's residence. Indian members Justices Messrs. Venkata Subbarao and Din Mohammed are expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The office of the Commission is located temporarily at the Punjab Governor's residence and the Punjab problem will be taken first.—United Press.

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Poor Crowd At Poona On Saturday

Munro Registers Treble In Great Style

(By OUR RACING CORRESPOND ENT).

A moderate crowd witnessed sport of average interest on Saturday when a lengthy card of ten events tried the patience and pockets of backers. Well-backed winners alternated with some long-priced outsiders, but on the whole, the exchanges could not have been profitable for most people. Jim Munro gave a fine display of jockeyship, his three winners being his best work for the season.

The greatest surprise of the afternoon was Rustom's head victory in the Alandi Plate (Div: II). Two previous ineffective displays was enough to dismiss him from the calcu ations of punters. With B. McQuade astride the grey came with a late run to deprive Zoolum of premier honours after the latter had looked all over a winner. Incidentally Rustom returned Rs. 539 for win to the few lucky holders of tickets on this forlorn outsider.

A thrilling set-to for the Curragh Plate (Div: II) saw Away, ridden by Munro get the better of Rosette by a short head. Chapei came with a late run to beat Rajpyari out of third placing.

VIGOROUS FINISH.

Burn lost his cap in a vigorous effort when helping Her Ladyship to land the spoils in the Curragh Plate (Div: I). The Nawanagar mare was a popular winner but Greek Jack gave the backers of favourite some anxious moments by running her to a head.

Another electrifying finish in the Newbury Plate saw the recently promoted Naidor come through the field to score cleverly at the expense of Abundance and Greek Glen with Helofalot and Dr. Strabismus close on their heels.

A. Sibbritt had an easy ride on Woolworth, a sturdy son of Embargo, who ran Teller out of it, near home in the Dullingham Handicap. Pest, who was badly drawn gave a poor display and Parknasilla also let down a huge following.

A. Hoyt brought off a profitable double when Funny Face in the Eve Jacket trounced Yanoos, Breach, Al Hazar and Co., in the Alandi Plate (Div. I). After making a lot of the pace Hakim Pasha retired and fell away to nothing.

Neither the Daily Double nor Daily Treble were won, the sums of Rs. 1,145 and Rs. 1,805 being carried over to Monday's meeting.

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE DECCAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. F. Sorabji's CHEER UP 8-4 Britt 1
Mr. R. H. Tucker's HONEY BOY 8-7 Wilson 2
Capt. T. G. Atherton's MINSTREL BOY 7-2 Graham ... 3
Mr. Eve's SANGUINE 9-11 Brace 4

Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths and short-head.

Time.—1min. 45-3.5secs.

Not Run:—Her Ladyship.

First tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 38 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite.—Tetford and Cheer Up.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1935. Allowance—Maiden 7 lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Messrs. D. D. Ghista and Ismail Ebrahim's SERHEED 9-3 Munro 1
Mr. K. H. Irani's KASSAB 8-8 car. 8-9, Bowley 2
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's QUALITY 8-11 Britt 3
Mr. Nelson's FADDAK 9-1 Blythe 4

Won by 3 lengths; short-head; and head.

Time.—1min. 21secs.

Not Run:—Walhan Leila and Hasna.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win, and Rs. 18; Rs. 21 and Rs. 22 for places.

Favourite.—Serheed.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. (Division III.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1935. Allowance—Maiden 7 lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Messrs. Saleh Moosa and P. R. Kering's SILVER FISH 9-1 Spackman 1
Mr. Eve's GOODBYE 9-1 Brace 2
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHERIYAR 8-11 Wilson 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's RESIDENT 8-4 Northmore 4

Won by 1-1|4 lengths; 2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Time.—1min. 22secs.

Not Run:—Moonspark and Forat.

First tote paid Rs. 268 for win, and Rs. 64; Rs. 17 and Rs. 35 for places.

Favourite.—Goodbye

Winner trained by Nassar Hassan.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1935. Allowance—Maiden 7 lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. D. D. Chavan's ADVOCATE, 8-4 (carr. 8-5), Munro 1
Mr. Majid Tarfa's VALENTINE, 8-9, C. Hoyt 2
Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's STRETHON, 8-13, Wilson 3
Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla's DAGASTAN, 8-11, Cook 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 3 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 min. 22 1|5 secs.

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 59 and Rs. 83 for places.

Favourite: Dagastan 8-11.

Winner trained by S. H. Agha.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's HER LADYSHIP 8-8, Burn 1
Mr. John Yorke's GREEK JACK 8-4, Harding 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 8-9, Bowley 3
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle 9-4, Whiteside 4

All ran.

Won by head, 3|4 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 14secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 47 for places.

Winner trained by L.H. Hewitt.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won, after 31st March 1935 a race value Rs. 2,000, or over.

Messrs. R. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's RUSTOM 7-12, B. McQuade 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 7-9 (card. 7-10), A. Clarke 2
Mr. M.C. Patel's DANGER 8-8, Britt 3
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince 9-4, Northmore 4

Not run: Dhib Shalwa 8-7 and Tara 7-9.

Won by head, 1 length, 1-3|4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 52-4|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 539 for win; Rs. 128, Rs. 47 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's AWAY 8-12. Munro 1
Mr. Eve's ROSETTE 8-3, Brace . 2
Mr. Roman's CHAPEL 7-0 (car. 7-7), Davison 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rajpyari 9-4, Cook 4

Not run: Sly Abbot 8-5 and Carnival 7-7.

Won by short head, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 14-3|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 72 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 74 and Rs. 50 for places

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. E.D. Pandole's NAIDOR 7-4 (card. 7-6), Simmons 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 8-10, Sibbritt 2
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 7-13, Davison 3
Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot 8-8, Stead 4

Not run: Maid of Orleans 8-7, Raghubeer 8-5 and Follow Me 7-8.

Won by neck, short head, short head.

Time: 1min. 41-4|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 101 for win; Rs. 35, Rs. 65 and Rs. 63 for places.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE DULLINGHAM HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's WOOLWORTH 8-2, Sibbritt 1
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 8-1, Davison 2
Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 9-7, Northmore 3
Mr. W. Evans' Bismarck II 9-0, Burn 4

Not run: Angelo 8-7.

First Tote paid Rs. 88 for win; Rs. 34, Rs. 59 and Rs. 52 for places.

10th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won, after 31st March 1935 a race value Rs. 2,000, or over.

Mr. Eve's FUNNY FACE 8-3, M. Hoyt 1
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS 7-4, Cook 2
Mr. A. Lookmanji's BREACH 7-10, Bavison 3
Mr. A.A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar 7-9, Britt 4

Not run: Anchor 7-5 and Kanda 8-1.

First Tote paid Rs. 88 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 44 and Rs. 28 for places.

LINDRUM TO TOUR INDIA

Horace Lindrum, the Billiards and Snooker Champion of Australia, was one of the through passengers on board the s.s. "Strathaird," which arrived in Bombay on Saturday and sailed for England later in the day. He will take part in the English Billiards and Snooker Championships, and on his return, it is understood, will tour India.

RYDER CUP

British Team Confident Of Retaining Trophy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

RIDGEWOOD (New Jersey), Sept. 28.

To-day's Ryder Cup foursomes are as follows: Perry and Busson vs. Sarazen and Hagen; Padgham and Alliss vs. Picard and Revolta; Cox and Jarman vs. Paul Runyan and Horton Smith; Charles Whitcombe and Ernest Whitcombe vs. Olin Dutra and Ky Laffoon.

The American team are slight favourites but the British team is confident of retaining the trophy.

M. C. C. SAILS FOR AUSTRALASIAN TOUR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The M. C. C. team captained by Holmes (Surrey) sailed by s.s. "Orion" for the Australasian tour.

Mill Worker In Fatal Accident

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

A tragic accident occurred here in the Bharat Mills, resulting in the death of a mill worker.

It is stated that while a worker was attaching a pulley belt, he was entangled in it and his two legs were smashed. He later died. —United Press.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The police raided an alleged gambling den last night and arrested about 22 Bohras on gambling charge. The police seized playing cards and a sum of Rs. 820. All arrested persons were subsequently released on bail.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

DHARBANGA FOOTBALL CONFERENCE FIASCO

By J. C. MAITRA.

Before I left for Darbhanga I was told by E. J. Turner, the representative of the W. I. F. A. at the All-India Football Conference that he would oppose my representation on behalf of the Indian Football League, "tooth and nail." At that moment I scarcely realised what I was in for. I was then so sure about the justice and truth of my cause that I had no hesitation in challenging the claim of the W. I. F. A. to represent the whole of the Western Presidency. I felt certain that the representatives of the other associations assembled at Darbhanga would give me a patient hearing and concede to the Indian football of Bombay as represented by the I. F. L. what is its just due. But no sooner did I set my foot on the Darbhanga soil than I realised that there was an attempt to wreck the conference convened by the Indian Football Association of Calcutta.

WHO WAS THE CONVENER?

Despite the fact that I had sent a telegram from Patna to the Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga, who was the host to the invited delegates, I did not find anybody at the station. However, I drove straight to the Main Guest House where Rai Bahadur J. P. Sinha, the agent of the Maharaj Kumar, was playing the host. I was told that the Rai Bahadur had gone to the station. Meanwhile I was called to dine, while I was dining, Sinha along with Turner of Bombay, Banerjee of Delhi and Roy of Lucknow arrived. Sinha expressed surprise at my arrival and said that I was not on his list of invited delegates. I was rather taken aback at this unexpected statement. But when I retorted that I had the invitation letter of the Joint Honorary Secretary of the I. F. A., the Convener of the Conference, in my possession, he said that he had not authorised it. I learnt later from B. Magnoni, the Secretary in question, that he had been empowered by the Maharaj Kumar to invite anybody whomsoever the I. F. A. chose.

A "DOMESTIC" AFFAIR.

At this stage, Sinha started arguing on the propriety of inviting more than one delegate from each province. I pointed out that that was a question for the conveners and the conference to decide. I argued that it was quite possible that a particular delegate might not be in a position to speak for the whole province and I instanced the case of the W. I. F. A. Turned jumped up at this and tried to controvert my statement. The three gentlemen mentioned above came to his rescue and finished the argument stating that the question of Bombay's representation was a domestic affair between the W. I. F. A. and I. F. L. and the conference could not interfere in this matter. Of course, I could not accept this as a final decision.

THE HOSPITABLE AGENT.

Then the point arose where I was to be accommodated. The Agent of the host pleaded that there was no room in the Main Guest House as it had been appointed to the full. He asked me to say Magnoni and fix things up for myself. Instead I found myself in the players' camp where the several teams contesting in the Darbhanga Shield Tournament had been housed. My suitcase and bedding had already preceded me there. But no bed was available! As it was nearly eleven o'clock in the night, I did not like to create a row and decided to rough the night out! That is enough for the hospitable nature of the Agent.

The next morning it was raining cats and dogs and I had to wade through rushing streams of water and blinding rain—There was no conveyance available anywhere—to see Sinha again. He was all politeness and told me that the Maharaj Kumar was rather upset at the inconvenience caused to me. He explained the reasons why he could not attend to me properly the night before.

Straightway in a car he sent me on to Magnoni. When I recounted to the latter my experiences overnight, he was greatly surprised. The other Joint Secretary of the I. F. A., J. N. Mukherjee, was equally astounded. They readily put me at the bungalow they were staying and apologised for all that had happened without their knowledge.

ALL UNDER ONE ROOF.

I tried to discuss the subject of the Federation with some of the fellow-delegates from other provinces. But they showed a certain amount of reluctance to come to grips with me on the subject. It was apparent that they had definitely made up their minds in a particular manner, under the guidance of the Agent of the Maharaj Kumar. All those who were not for the I. F. A. were housed together directly under the Rai Bahadur's protecting wings.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER QUESTIONED.

I was told repeatedly by some of the gentlemen that they had definitely decided that no province should have more than one representative either at the conference or at the Federation. I was, therefore, not to have any seat on either. When I pointed on the names of Sinha and Moinul Huq from Behar, I could not elicit a satisfactory answer. Similarly the representative character of several of the delegates was in dispute. Not one of them perhaps could speak for his province as a whole. For instance, in Behar there is no provincial football association in existence. Most of its important tournaments are affiliated with the I. F. A., including the Darbhanga, Ranchi and Jamalpur tournaments. How could then Moinul Huq or Sinha speak for Behar, especially when the Maharaj Kumar himself was to be present at the conference. At this stage I do not wish to go into the details of each provincial representation. Suffice it to say, that every one of them might be thrown overboard after careful scrutiny.

I. F. A. READY TO CARRY ON.

In spite of these glaring defects, representatives of the I. F. A., the Raja of Santosh, S. N. Banerjee and P. Gupta, were prepared to hold the conference. They were perfectly willing to concede to each of the provinces or regions its just dues. They went so far as to offer equal representation to the major provinces in a par with the I. F. A. All that they wanted was that the other provinces should recognise the I. F. A.'s pre-eminent and predominant position in the football world of this country and give Bengal the honour which she justly deserves. But in consideration of this question several extraneous matters were brought into play and which played a most disruptive part in the scheme of things.

DEFIANCE OF DISCIPLINE.

Banerjee of Delhi had brought five of the suspended players of the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta to play in the Darbhanga Shield Tournament then in progress. As the tournament was affiliated with the I. F. A. and also because some of the Calcutta teams were to participate in it, Magnoni on behalf of his association protested against this defiance of discipline. The I. F. A. had no other alternative than to order a withdrawal of their affiliated teams from the tournament.

MAHARAJ KUMAR INTERVENES.

At this juncture the Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga, the President of the tournament, intervened. He asked Sinha to tender an unqualified apology to the I.F.A. further assuring that no such defiance will take place in future. Whereupon the I.F.A. representatives then at Darbhanga were persuaded to raise the ban against their teams.

AN OUTRAGEOUS SUGGESTION

The climax, however, came on the day of the Conference itself. The Sinha group declared that they would oppose the election of the Raja of Santosh to the chair. When the Raja heard of this, he declined to attend the Conference. A little before the time of the meeting, all the delegates met in an informal Conference at the Raja's bungalow. The dissentients informed the Raja that they would not have him as the President of the Conference but propose Moinul Huq instead. It was then pointed out by the Maharaj Kumar that the Raja had come under a special invitation from him to preside over the Conference, they relented a little. They said that they would withdraw their opposition if he would assure them that he would act impartially in the chain! The Raja could hardly be expected to bear such an insult. He openly declared that he would have nothing to do with such an affair. The I.F.A. delegates felt very humiliated at this open insult to their President and to call off the Conference.

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NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling And Liquidation

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Wheat Steady But Linseed Easy And Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept 28

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

New York cotton was quiet and featureless. Hedge selling and liquidation caused an easier feeling.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Wheat was steady but linseed was easy. Jute was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FEATURELESS

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was featureless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Sept 28

Previous closing	10.57
To-day's opening	10.57
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.55
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Sept 28

Previous closing	5.81
To-day's opening	5.77
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	5.80
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 204

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 28

There was little in to-day's news to stimulate activity as a result of which trading was rather quiet and uninteresting with some hedge selling. Reports of a hurricane causing damage to the crop encouraged some speculative buying but this was offset by hedge selling.

Trading in March commenced at 10.57 i e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was quiet in the absence of any speculative interest but later showed somewhat easier tendency on hedge selling and liquidation however towards the close prices rallied with March finally closing at 10.55.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

May 10.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October (5.90) 5.85
American December (5.78) 5.76
Egyptian October (8.04) 7.97
Egyptian November (8.07) 8.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 28

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 204 and Rs. 204-8 at night. The rate at 9-45 p.m. was Rs. 204-8 with New York closing futures 2 points down.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Sept 28

Groundnut oil read yRs. 4/7/3
Kartak Rs. 4/7/6
Jotta Rs. 0/5/0
Groundnut ready Rs. 2/10
January Rs. 2/7
Sutar Aso Rs. 101/4
Magsar Rs. 102/4
Jotto Rs. 4/8
Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/9
Shipment Rs. 4/1/6
Shipment Rs. 4/1/6 to 4/2/9.
Dull
Corrugate Rs. 9/3
Khila SS Rs. 14/14/8
Chandtar Rs. 13/12 14/4
Angle Rs. 6/12
Round Rs. 5/16 7/16 5/12 3/8/6.
Strong tone.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 28

Previous closing	4.91 5/8
To-day's opening	4.91 7/8
To-day's closing	4.91 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 28

Previous closing	4.91 7/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/4
To-day's closing	4.91 9/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 28

Previous closing	74.57
To-day's opening	74.59
To-day's closing	74.63
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 1/4 and then slightly improved to 4.91 7/16 subsequent movements being very small.

Franc opened at 74.59 and then eased to 74.56 subsequently further weakening to 74.48 but closing at 74.63

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 28

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d.	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 5/16d.	29 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 28

Gold per ounce (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 28

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 28

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63)	5.63 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.19)	37.15
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4)	0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 1/4)	1-6 5/8
London on Milan (60.31)	60.18
London on Kobe (1-2 3/32)	1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 28

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 67/3, 67/5 and 67/10. The market was somewhat easier to-day due to lack of support following easier China cables resulting in scattered selling and liquidation. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 66/12, 66/14 and 67/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 34/15/9 and 35/0/3. Trading was quiet and featureless with quiet foreign exchange movements restricting operations. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/15, 34/15/6 and 34/15/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 28

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 78 3/8 and December 73 3/4. The market was quieter following weakness abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.99 1/4. The market was moderately active on speculative and commission house buying following unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 28

The rates at 3-30 p m were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£229 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Irregular) closed

Linseed (£17 5/16 buyers £17 3/8 sellers. Firm) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £39 3/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 28

The following cable information was received from London to night:—

"America bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-0) 3-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE

October New Crop (£17 7/8 buyers) £17 3/4 sellers

Dunlop October (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

Lightning October (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (£5 3/4 paid and sellers) £5 3/4 paid and buyers

Forward (5 13/16 paid and sellers 5 13/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay, September/October (£13 1/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September October (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 28

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	8	3
Wheat May	4	7	3
Linseed May	7	2	3

The tone was steady

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept 28

There was an active demand in good selection.

Greasy lower (0-9 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Greasy higher (1-7) 1-7
Scoured lower (1-5) 0-11
Scoured higher (2-2 1/2) 2-3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 28

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 45 3/4) dol 45 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 7/8) dol 20 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 45 1/2) dol 45 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/2) dol 110

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 28

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 27

September 0.99c.
December 0.98 1/4c
May 0.98 3/8c.

WINDFALL FOR SUEZ CANAL

Italy Pays 5 Lacs Sterling As Tonnage Dues

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

As a result of the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia the Suez Canal Company has already benefited to the extent of about £500,000. This was the estimate of a marine expert with whom a London correspondent discussed the great increase in Italian traffic in the Canal.

During the first six months of this year, 102 Italian warships and troopships passed through tne Canal. Since then, with the development of the crisis, and the acceleration in transporting supplies and men between Italy and Abyssinia, that number has been greatly increased. A remarkable comparison between Italian traffic in the Suez Canal during the first half of last year and for the first six months of this year was given by an official of the company.

Warships and troopships were not so classified last year, but the equivalent classification, said the official, was presumably, State ships (warships) and ships chartered by Governments (troopships). Up to June 30 last year only three State ships belonging to Italy and one ship chartered by the Italian Government uset the Canal. That total of four is to be compared with the figure of 102 for the corresponding period of current year!

Dues are paid according to the Suez tonnage of vessels, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per ton, irrespective of whether they are war or commercial vesse's and this rate is halved when the ships are in ballast. Therefore, for her warships and troopships, Italy had had to pay Canal dues amounting to over £201,400 by July 1 last.

COMMERCIAL VESSELS

An increase is also discovered in the number of Italian commercial vessels using the Canal this year, though it is trivial compared with the amazing jump in the figures of naval ships. In the first half of last year, 210 commercial Italian vessels used the Canal, of which twenty-five were in ballast. Over the equivalent period this year the number had risen to 339, of which eighty-one were in ballast.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Firmer Tendency In Discounts

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 28

MONEY MARKET:—Continued obscurity in the European situation still has a dampening effect on both speculative and investment operations consequently the demand for credit was generally small throughout the week. Discounts after hesitancy developed a firmer tendency following slight improvement in markets' favour of the rate whereat yesterday's treasury bills were allotted despite a keen demand for those bills maturing.

Wall Street opened irregular and trading was quiet.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The following press communique has been issued:

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 20th September 1935.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	118,06,82,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	97,97,84,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,98,19,000
(b) Rupees	51,64,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	26,83,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	38,51,59,000
(v) Advances in India	84,92,16,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,95,42,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 28.

3 per cent 1951/54 97
3 per cent 1941 101/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N 89/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX FREE.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/8
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 101
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/12 but declined to Rs. 89/8, there was a very small volume business.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady with a moderate business in the cash section. New India shares were quoted at Rs. 38/12 while Reserve Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 119 Shivrajpur shares were done at Rs. 29/4. Government securities were quiet but steady. 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 89/8. On the above basis Tata Steel ordinary shares are quoted about Rs. 129, Defds Rs. 485. Andhra XD. Rs. 1570 and Tata Powers XD. at Rs. 1475.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

100 Ahm. Advance	301	4
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	712	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	212	8
100 Central India	235	0
100 Colaba	115	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
I. E. D. Sassoon	0 3	0
100 Finlay	103	2
100 Gokak	162	8
1000 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Kohinoor	176	4
100 Khatau	72	8
1000 Morarji	755	0
250 Laxmi	612	8
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Madhavji	750	0
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	100	0
200 New Great	115	0
100 Oosmanshahi	51	4
100 Phoenix	285	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2275	0
50 Simplex	64	6
100 Swadeshi	125	4
100 Swan	80	0
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1270	0
1000 Western	750	0
BANKS.		
100 Reserve Bank	118	8
50-100 Baroda	98	4
25-50 Central	32	14
500 Imperial	1471	4
125-500 Im. Con.	356	4
50-100 India	121	0
5 Union	5	4
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	35	0
70 Gwalior	112	8
160 Indian	460	0
40 Katni Def.	1960	0
100 Katni Ord.	487	8
70 Okha	261	4
70 Punjab	23	2
100 Shahabad	488	12
70 United	122	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	11	8
15-75 New India	38	8
200 Oriental	4200	0
10-100 Vulcan	6-13	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	150	0
Ahmedabad New	55	0
100 Andhra Valley	1590	0
10 Ajmer	10	2
50 Bombay Tram	144	4
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	10
100 Karachi	218	12
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	161	14
1000 Tata Power	1475	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	350	0
100 Amr. Patty	121	8
100 C Province	87	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	71	8
100 Mandra Bhon	93	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89	8
500 Tapty Valley	755XD	
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	24	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	480	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	128	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	161	4
50 Belapur Sugar	312	8
150 Bombay Steam	305	0
125 Bombay Burma	336	4
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	118	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2	14
100 Bombay Telephone	103	12
100 Indian Bleaching	98	12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487	8
1000 Port Canning	611	4
15 Scindia	10	11
30 Premier Construction	75	0
25 Tata Oil	15	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1390	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	22	8
5 p.c. Central India	520	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	137	8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	142	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1395	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178	12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	144	8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 204/8 and advanced to Rs. 205/10 on general buying and covering by shorts influenced by unfavourable European political advices. The undertone of the market was fairly good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points but the local market ruled steady with covering by professional operators. Liverpool market closed at a decline of one point but in the local market there was some realising and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 204/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 186
Bengal D/J Rs. 140/4

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Sept 28

100 Langli and Co Kotkapura 14 on
50 Japan T and Co Belangunj 12 on
84 G G Kesha and Co Khargone 202
200 Langli and Co Sanam 14 1/2 on
200 Narshi Nagshi Bhilwara 41 off
200 Narshi Nagshi Muglai 14 on
100 Viram Ladha Tinaveli 250 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Bengal Superfine	157/158
Bengal Fine	150/152
Bengal F.G.	146/147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	146/147
Wardha-Hingt	206/208
Nagpur Savner	208/210
Pundhurna	201/203
Yeotmal	201/203
Arvi	201/203
Ellichpur	198/201
Berar	198/201
Khamgaon	198/201
Mulkapur	196/198
Khandesh	196/198
Jalna/Sailu	196/198
Burwah Sanavad	196/198
Broach Fine	225/230
Punjab/American	220/235
Punjab/American mix	215/220
Cambodia	
Cambodia 2nd crop	245/250
Compta Good	250/255
Bagalkot	235/240
Western	235/245
Kampala	343
Busoga	342
Jinja	329
New Manza	313

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Mostly cloudy, Showers probable. Cooler.
CENTRAL:—Cloudy, rain. Cooler.
WEST:—Cloudy, rain.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	30
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	32
Electric Bond Common	13
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	55
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	64
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	82
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	85
American Tel. and Tel.	139
Western Union Telg.	49 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	24 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	16
New Y. New Heaven Hartford	12
United States Steel	45 1/4
American Smelting	48
Int. Nickel of Canada	30
Anaconda Copper Mining	20 1/4
Kennecott Copper	24
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvester	57
Eaton Mfg.	28
General Motor	45 1/2
Packard Motor	5
Kelvinators	14
U. S. Rubber	13
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	11
Hiram Walker	25
Du Pont de Nemours	128
General Foods	33
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/4

U. S. Steel works operating 40 per cent. Eaton Mfg. Co., has declared a dividend of 25 cents and extra dividend of 12 1/2 cents. General market steady; Utilities a shade lower steels and motors look promising. Carloadings up 63000.

Total business 1 1/4 million.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 204; Highest 205 1/2; Lowest 204; Closing 205.

Oomra D/J. Op. 185 1/4; Highest 187; Lowest 185 1/4; Closing 186 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 139; Highest 141 1/4; Lowest 139; Closing 149 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 24

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 8 1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 157 December 135 January 132 March 129 May 125 at Cross Rate 4.91 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 204—Liverpool May 1936 5.80 Rs. 48 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 204—New York May 10.63 Rs. 36 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 5/8.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 26th September	2,403
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	27,128
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	59,363
Decrease	32,235

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 28

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	...	360
Central India	366	870
Barsi and Nagar	191	437
Berar	37	615
Central Provinces	...	66
Total Oomras	594	2,348
Dholera	5	2,168
N W Provinces	...	353
Rajputana	137	776
Sind-Punjab	183	2,202
Broach	103	296
Coompta and Dharwar	...	407
Westerns-Northerns	...	1,614
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	845
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	1,807	17,783
Total	2,829	29,957

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 26th Sep

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	987	18,337
Japan and China	5,574	48,775
Coast Ports	499	1,115
Up-country by Rail	...	11,248
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	5,360
Total	7,060	84,835

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 28.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/16 Mar.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Forward
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/2
Banks selling T T 270 1/2
Banks buying T T 267 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 138
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 104
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 5/8 27th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/0 3/4 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 9/16 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 28th inst.
Java/London 7.27 1/2 28th inst.
London/Paris 74.57 27th inst.
London/Belgium 29.10 1/2 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.12 1/2 27th inst.
London/Italy 60.25 27th inst.
London/Berlin 12.22 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 27th inst.
London/New York 4.91 7/16 27th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.28 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near steady forward.
Gold £7-1-3 1/2 26th inst. £7-1-6 1/2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 1/4 26th inst. 29 5/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 1/4 26th inst. 29 5/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 26th inst. 65 5/8 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 26th inst. 5/8 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 26th inst. 3/4 per cent 27th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The local silver market was quiet on scattered selling. Stocks of silver in London have increased from 21,000 bars to 51,000 bar. These addition was mainly due to heavy exports from China and Japan. The gold market was quiet but steady. At the moment the market looks like fluctuating within a narrow range:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	67 2 0
Aso delivery	67 4 0
Kartak delivery	67 9 0
Ready gold	34 15 9
Aso delivery	35 0 0
Kartak delivery	35 0 0

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 28

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-15-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-16-3
Standard Copper 3 months £35-2-6
Electrolytic copper £39-15-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33
Copper Sheets Rs. 38
Tone: Steady

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 27-9-35	1395000	1115000
Receipts yesterday 27-9-35	87000	62000
Exports to date 27-9-35	586000	656000
Stock at Ports 27-9-35	1808000	2791000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-9-35	1610000	1440000
Stock at Liverpool 27-9-35	428000	967000
Visible Supply 27-9-35	4189000	5785000
Quantity in sight 27-9-35	2423000	3799000
Quantity out of sight 27-9-35	1340000	1332000

Quetta Ban On Congress Leaders

WHY PERMISSION WAS REFUSED

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The following correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad and H E. the Vicer y's Private Secretary and the Home D partment regarding the Quetta Earthquake has been released for publication by Mr. S. Satyamurthi:—

MAHATMA'S LETTE..

Letter from Gandhiji to Mr. E. C. Mievilie on 6th June:—

"All differences vanish in the midst of an awful calamity in Quetta, following almost in the wake of Bihar I got the enclosed from Hyderabad to-day, to which I sent a reply, copy of wh'ch also is enclosed herewith."

Hardly had I sent a reply the voice within me told me that I must enforce in my own action what I have advised Shri Jairamdas and Professor Kr.palani, both Congress Secretaries.

"If I am permitted, I should like to proceed to Quetta myself and do whatever is possible.

"My submission is that a small relief committee should be formed comprising of all section in concert measures of relief. In my opinion, it is necessary to take public into confidence about everything that may be done regarding the allev'ation of distress.

"Will you please put this before H's Excellency and if possible wire reply as to perm'ssion for me to proceed to Quetta. If permission is granted, it should include sufficient number to enable me to do relief work."

GOVT.'S REPLY.

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy's Private Secretary to Gandhiji dated 8th or 9th of June:—

"The request made in your letter of 6th June has been considered by the Governor-General-in-Council. The reasons which make it necessary to prohibit all private individuals going to Quetta have been fully explained in a "communique" issued to Press on 6th June as well as in the reply sent by the Home Department to a similar request made by Babu Rajendra Prasad. As all persons are being evacuated from Quetta with as little delay as possible, those desirous of participating in relief work can render valuable assistance by helping the refugees in Punjab, Sind and elsewhere."

RAJEN BABU'S TELEGRAM.

Telegram dated 6th June from Babu Rajendra Prasad to the Viceroy:—

"Public is greatly agitated over the refusal of entry of relief parties to Quetta. Bihar experience shows that living persons are capable of being dug out from debris several days after the earthquake. I earnestly request your Excellency to afford "bona fide" relief parties opportunity to rescue the buried persons and render other relief in Quetta and the affected area.

REPLY TO RAJEN BABU.

The Home Department telegram dated June 7th to Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

"Your telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy of Fifth June, 1935. The reasons which made it necessary for Government of India to prohibit all private individuals going to Quetta have been made clear in a "communique" just issued to the Press to the whole of which, we invite your earnest attention Conditions in Quetta are very different from those in Bihar and are such that every single additional person going to the area adds greatly to the difficulties of those engaged on relief operations of great magnitude and danger. Government have ample resources to deal with the situa- desirous of participating n relief work can render valuable assistance by helping the refugees evacuated to Punjab or Sind."—United Press.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Delegates Entirely Free To Make Choice, Says Rajen Babu

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Sept. 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrived here last night in an interview to a Press representative regarding the selection of the next Congress President said, "delegates of each province will meet in their respective provinces and they will vote for anyone whom they like and all votes will be communicated to the Working Committee which will meet about the 1st of January and after taking votes from all provinces will announce the result. Whoever gets the largest number of votes will be elected president. The Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committees as such have no voice in the election. It is of course open to any of them to make recommendations to delegates but delegates are entirely free to make choice irrespective of such recommendations. I cannot say whether the Working Committee would like to make any recommendation."

Asked about the preparations for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Congress, he said the sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee has made certain recommendations and provinces are being consulted. The final programme will be fixed up at the Working Committee meetings at Madras on 14th and 15th October 1935.

CASTE HINDUS AT IT AGAIN

Renew Their Social Boycott Of Harijans In Kavitha

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

The Secretary, District Harijan Sevak Sangh, states that the caste Hindus in the village of Kavitha have renewed their social boycott on Harijans. The former alleged that the Harijans themselves poured kerosene oil into their wells in order to castigate the caste Hindus. They therefore suggested that the Harijans should prove their innocence by plunging their hands in boiling oil.

The Harjas asked the caste Hindus to prove their innocence in this manner first, and then they would follow suit. The caste Hindus, thereupon, retaliated by renewing the social boycott on Harijans.—A. P.

NEW REFORMS FIND ANOTHER CHAMPION

N. R. Sarkar Sees Bright Prospect For Indian Textile Industry

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

The prospect of the Indian Textile Industry was bright as the Indian mills still produced less than the home demand, declared Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, addressing a gathering of local pressmen.

The new reforms he added, would enable the legislatures more to protect the home market.—A. P.

UNFOUNDED AND FALSE

Rajen Babu Repudiates Yakub's Allegations

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who has proceeded to Patna, stays there till September 29, and goes to Jamshedpur to see his nephew. From Jamshedpur, he will go to his village home for a few days' rest. He reaches Wardha on October 11 to attend the All-India Spinners' Association meeting.

Prior to his departure his attention being drawn to Sir Mohammed Yakub's statement in the Assembly about the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund being utilised for Assembly elections, he emphatically repudiated the allegation and added, "It is an unfounded and false allegation. I am sure some Nationalist Members of the Assembly, particularly from Behar, have given a lie direct to the statement."—United Press.

"C. R." Laid Up With Fever

TIRUPPUR, (By Mail.)

News has been received here that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who recently returned to Tiruchengodu after his trip to Delhi is laid up with fever in Gandhi Ashram at Pudupalayam, near Trichengode. There is however no cause for alarm and the latest report says the temperature is coming down to normal.—A. P.

REMOTE PROSPECT OF ALWAR'S RETURN

Agent Warns Against False Rumours

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28.

It is learnt that the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in the course of a speech at a durbar held in Alwar, warned those who were spreading the rumour that the Maharaja would be coming shortly as also others engaged in propaganda for the Maharaja's early return.

The Agent points out that there is no prospect of the Maharaja's return at least for 15 years during which the Government of India will control the administrative machinery with a view to extricate the State from the financially ruinous condition.—United Press.

SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICE SEARCHED

House Raids And Seizures In North Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The special police raided this morning a number of houses including the Congress Socialist Party office, the Shree Saraswati Press and some boarding houses in North Calcutta.

At some places the raiding party seized some proscribed leaflets and took away about a dozen youngmen to the Intelligence Branch Headquarters for examination.—United Press.

20,000 TROOPS MARCH PAST NEGUS

(Continued From Page 1)

of the Government with regard to the preparation of the League Council's report on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are probable early next week when, it is expected, Mr. Eden will return from Geneva at the week-end and meet Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare on monday or Tuesday.

Can Observers Discharge Their Mission?

GENEVA, Sept. 27.

It is learned that the Committee of Thirteen's reply to the "Negus" re: the request for observers' visit to Abyssinian frontiers it is stated the Committee is carefully considering whether the actual circumstances permit observers' discharge of their mission.—Reuter's Special.

"Daily Express" Naval Report Denied

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An emphatic official denial has been given in "Daily Express" naval report. No note has been sent or contemplated.—Reuter's Speical.

20,000 Ethiopian Troops March Past Emperor

(Special Cable)

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 27.

A frenzied mass of humanity is to-day celebrating "Big Maskal," a great religious festival coinciding with the end of the rainy season. The streets of the capital are packed with crowds from outside wildly cheering the soldiery which is assembling for a review by the Emperor in St. George's Square.

An ancient custom allows warriors when passing the Emperor to boast of their past prowess on the battlefield and of their future achievements, and also to criticise and even insult the chiefs by imputing to them lack of courage.

Extraordinary Scenes

There were extraordinary scenes at the "Maskal". Despite storms and hailstones as big as walnuts, 20,000 troops marched past the Emperor who was seated on a huge red velvet-covered throne in the centre of aa grandiose pavilion that was dedicated to Saint George and decorated with red, yellow and green Ethiopian colours.

"The Ethiopian Archbishop who was arrayed in pink mauve, and green mantle, with a scarlet umbrella, handed the emperor a golden cross and Bible which the Negus kissed. Then the Archbishop and 20 Bishops walked solemnly thrice round a cluster of Maypoles surroundng the image of Saint George followed by the Emperor in claret-coloured waterproof Khaki helmet, accompanied by an escort of bannermen.

Thereafter, hundreds of horsemen yelling and waving lances charged to within a yard of the Emperor and diplomats, includ- the Italian Minister some whom looked distinctly scared.

Striking Contrast

The Imperial bodyguard with bayonets fixed, marching correctly strikingly contrasted with the wild scene.

NOT TO QUIT GENEVA

Aloisi Postpones His Rome Trip

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Sept. 27.

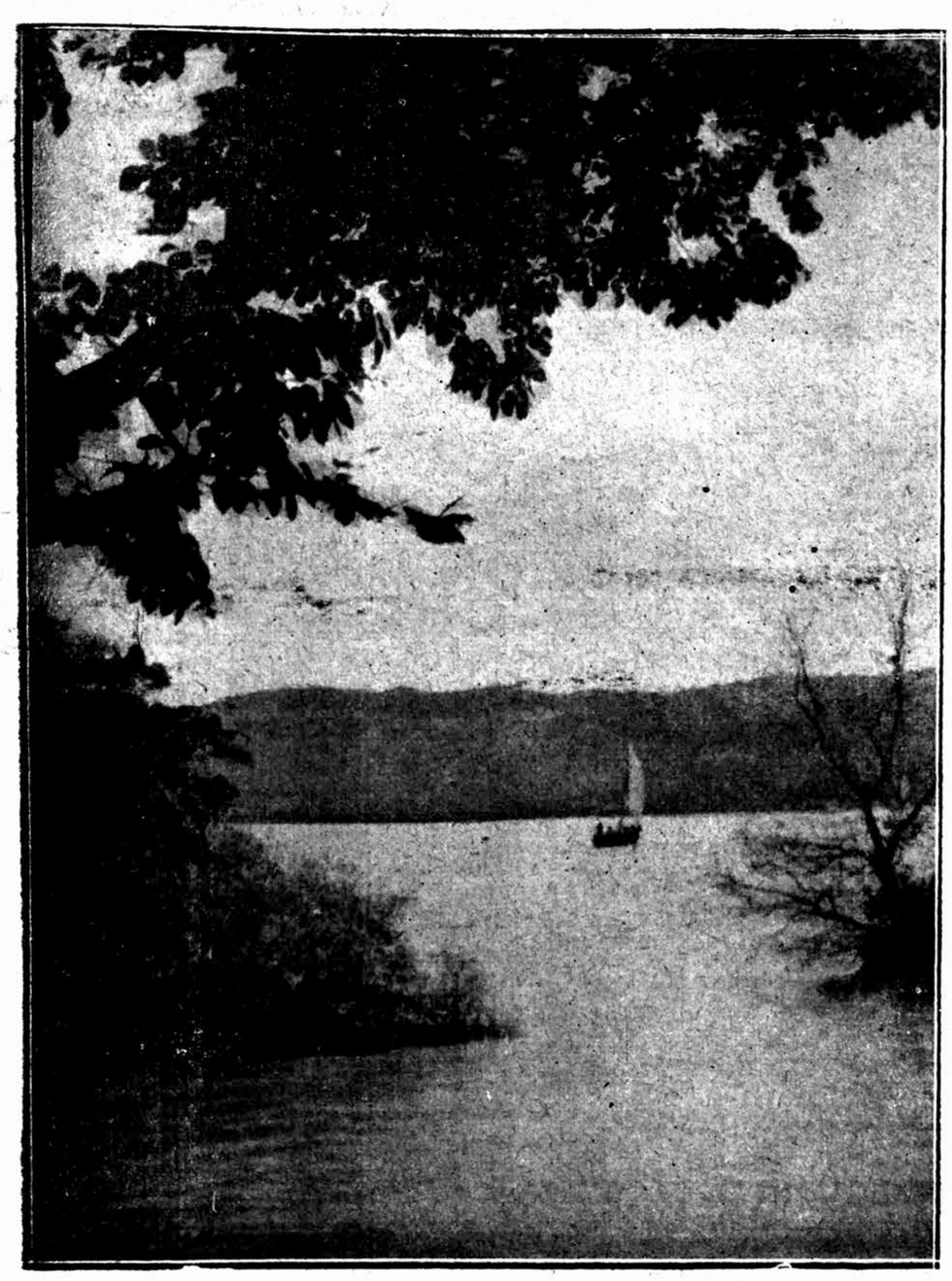
It is learned that Baron Aloisi planned to go to Rome to-day to report on the situation, but was instructed to remain in Geneva at present.

NO SOAP REQUIRED!

THE DAILY BATH. (Photo by P. K. Shah).

A worker in a stone-quarry, Bardez (Goa).

Design of new emblem for German Minister of War.



"GHODBUNDER." (Photo by P. K. SHAH).

HUNDRU FALLS, RANCHI. (Photo by G. S. Bhatnagar).

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Sunday, September 29, 1935

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